

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

No. 377, New Series.

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## LITERATURE.

*The Theory of Political Economy.* By W. Stanley Jevons. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE high reputation of the author, and the unsettled state of opinion with respect to both the limits and the method of political economy, make it the duty of every economist to master the doctrines of this work; and that can be done only by careful study of the book itself. A reviewer limited to a few dozen sentences can at best only assist a reader to form a judgment on some of its main topics. The principal questions it raises are whether political economy should be confined within the limits that Mr. Jevons assigns to it, and whether the method which he applies to the solution of the problems within those limits is legitimate and adequate. On both questions our own opinion differs from that of Mr. Jevons; but with respect to the first, the difference, though important, is one mainly of classification and naming. For Mr. Jevons fully concurs in the necessity of historical induction to ascertain the economic phenomena of society and their laws, but would set it apart as a branch of the general science of society under the name of economic sociology, confining the term political economy—or, as he prefers to call it, economics—to a theory deduced from known facts, axioms, or assumptions respecting the conduct dictated by personal interest, such as "that every person will choose the greater apparent good, that human wants are more or less quickly satisfied, and that prolonged labour becomes more and more painful." The theory of population, accordingly, though pronounced by Mr. Jevons "as scientific in form as consonant with facts," forms, in his view, "no part of the direct problem of economics," and is not discussed in his present work. The majority of the most eminent economists of all schools—including Mr. Senior, who attempted to make political economy purely deductive, and whom Mr. Jevons estimates highly—are, it need hardly be said, against so narrow a limitation of the province of the science, and Mr. Jevons gives only the following reason for it:—

"The problem of economics may be stated thus: Given a certain population, with various needs and powers of production, in possession of certain lands and other sources of material; required the mode of employing their labour which will maximise the utility of the produce."

He adds that "it is an inversion of the problem to treat labour as a varying quantity when we originally start with labour as the

first element of production, and aim at its most economical employment." The answer seems to be that land, like labour, is a primary element of production, and the area in cultivation and the productiveness of that area are both varying quantities. Were labour, moreover, not a varying quantity—as it is, because population is so—inferior soils and costlier methods of cultivation would not have been resorted to, and rent, to which Mr. Jevons gives a high place in economics, would not have arisen. But if, for these reasons, the laws of population come properly within the pale, political economy is clearly not limited to an assemblage of deductions or calculations from self-interest. Nor can any other natural laws, directly and deeply affecting the amount and distribution of wealth, be in consistency excluded. Admit the theory of population, and all that Mr. Jevons classes apart under the name of economic sociology has a logical title to a place within the domain of political economy.

Since Mr. Jevons, however, is an advocate, not an opponent, of the most extensive historical and inductive investigation, it is, as we have said, mainly a question of naming and classification whether the term "political economy" or "economics" should be confined to a narrower field. But the question follows—Within that narrower field can we proceed, as Mr. Jevons contends, not only by simple deduction, but by mathematical process?

"There can be," he says, "but two classes of sciences—those which are simply logical, and those which, besides being logical, are also mathematical. If there be any science which determines merely whether a thing be or not, whether an event will or will not happen, it must be a purely logical science; but if the thing may be greater or less, or the event may happen sooner or later, nearer or farther, quantitative notions enter, and the science must be mathematical in nature, by whatever name we call it."

Nevertheless, it can hardly be contended that Adam Smith's reasoning respecting the nature and causes of the wealth of nations is in its essence, and ought to be in actual form, mathematical; or that the process by which his main propositions are established is anything more than logical. We might add that they rest in good part on inductive, and not simply on deductive, logic; but the question before us is whether mathematical methods could properly be applied to their demonstration. That wealth consists, not of money only, but of all the necessities and conveniences of life supplied by labour, land, and capital; that man's natural wants are the strongest incentives to industry; that the best assistance a Government can give to the augmentation of national opulence is the maintenance of perfect liberty and security; that the division of labour is the great natural organisation for the multiplication of the products of industry; that it is limited by the extent of the market; and that the number of persons employed in production depends in a great measure upon the amount of capital, and the modes of its employment—these are the chief propositions worked out in *The Wealth of Nations*, and it can hardly be said that mathematical symbols or methods could

fitly be used in their proof. We need not controvert Mr. Jevons' proposition that

"pleasure, pain, labour, utility, value, wealth, money, capital, are all notions admitting of quantity; nay, the whole of our actions in industry and trade depend upon comparing quantities of advantage or disadvantage."

But the very reference which Mr. Jevons proceeds to make to morals militates against the assumption that "political economy must be mathematical simply because it deals with quantities," and that "wherever the things treated are capable of being greater or less, there the laws and relations must be mathematical." The author instances Bentham's utilitarian theory, according to which we are to sum up the pleasures on one side and the pains on the other, in order to determine whether an action is good or bad. Comparing the good and evil, the pleasures and pains, consequent on two courses of conduct, we may form a rational judgment that the advantages of one of them preponderate, that its benefits are greater, its injurious results, if any, less; but it by no means follows that we can measure mathematically the greater or less, or that the application of the differential calculus would be appropriate or possible in the matter. We do not go the length of saying that there are no economic questions to which mathematical calculation may be fairly applied. The precious metals, for instance, move so easily between adjacent countries that the variations of the foreign exchanges might perhaps be mathematically treated. But the immense inequalities in wages and profits, and the extraordinary fluctuations of prices under the uncertain influences of credit and speculation, are enough to baffle any attempt to apply the calculus to questions of value in general.

Were the application of mathematical processes and symbols to all economic reasoning, however, possible, it does not follow that it would be expedient. Bastiat's conception of the main problem of political economy was not very different from that of Mr. Jevons, who says that "to satisfy our wants to the utmost with the least effort—to procure the greatest amount of what is desirable at the expense of the least that is undesirable—is the problem of economics." Suppose that Bastiat could have put his *Sophismes Economiques* into a mathematical form, with symbols for words and equations for syllogisms and epigrams, would not political economy and the world have suffered a heavy loss by his doing so? The *Times* might be printed in shorthand, and much ink and paper thereby saved, but would it conduce to the enlightenment of the public to make that economy? We regret that so much of Mr. Jevons' own reasoning is put into a mathematical form, because it is one unintelligible or unattractive to many students of considerable intellectual power and attainments. On the other hand, we not only concede that a mathematical shape might have been given to a great part of Ricardo's system, but we regret that it ever received any other, because his theory of value, wages, profits, and taxation is misleading and mischievous. Assume that the products of equal quantities of labour and abstinence are necessarily of equal value and price, and that exertions and sacrifices of

different kinds are commensurable, and a number of mathematical equations and calculations can be based on those assumptions. But since the basis is false, the more the superstructure is hidden the better, and we should be glad to see it obscured in every treatise in which it is put forward by a liberal use of the calculus. Taking utility in the sense in which Mr. Jevons uses the word, we should acquiesce in his "general law that the degree of utility varies with the quantity of commodity, and ultimately decreases as that quantity increases." Yet in one case only are the variations of utility and value, consequent on variations in the quantity of commodity, susceptible of mathematical measurement and calculation. The purchasing power or value of currency is inversely as its quantity, because there is an unlimited demand for it; but the variations in the value of other commodities bear no regular ratio to their quantity. Davenant's estimate, to which Mr. Jevons refers, that a defect of one-tenth in the harvest raises the price of corn three-tenths, and that a defect of one-half more than quadruples its price, is useful as an illustration, and made a rough, though only a rough, approximation to truth, so long as little corn came from abroad. Now the supply comes from the harvests of the world, and a defect of one-tenth in our own harvest might be followed by a fall instead of a rise in the price of grain. Could we even get accurate statistics of the harvests of the world, it would be found that its price is affected by so many other conditions that it bears no constant mathematical ratio to the amount of supply.

On the other hand, the stress which Mr. Jevons lays on the relation between value and quantity of supply seems to us to afford an answer to an objection which Mr. Cairnes has made to the proposition for which Mr. Jevons contends, that "value depends on utility." When Mr. Cairnes asks whether commodities are exchanged for each other simply in proportion as they are useful, we should reply in the affirmative, if by usefulness is meant, what Mr. Jevons and most other economists mean by it, the power of satisfying any human desire. If, in a siege or a famine, a loaf is refused in exchange for a large diamond, it is because the loaf is more desired or more useful; if, in ordinary times, a large diamond would not be given for a thousand loaves, the reason is that the diamond is preferred, or has greater utility in the economist's sense. It may, indeed, be urged that the comparative usefulness of diamonds and loaves in the two cases gives only the proximate cause of their relative value in exchange, and that the ulterior cause is comparative limitation of supply. A loaf contains as much nourishment in a time of plenty as in a famine; but in the former case no particular loaf is much wanted, or has any particular utility, while in a famine every loaf has a utility proportionate to the amount of food it contains. Mr. Jevons' proposition is in substantial accordance with the generally accepted doctrine that value depends mainly on limitation of supply. It depends, however, also on other conditions which defy all mathematical powers of calculation. Given the supply of a commodity, the urgency of the desire for it,

and the amount of the funds in the hands of the persons desirous to purchase it, its price is still indeterminate. It will vary according as buyers and sellers combine or compete, according to the activity of credit and speculation, and according to other conditions which are subject to no ascertainable laws.

A proposition laid down by Mr. Jevons, in which we fully concur, is that "economics must be founded on a full and accurate investigation of the conditions of utility, and to understand this element we must examine the wants and desires of man." An urgent desideratum in political economy is certainly the substitution of a true theory of what Mr. Jevons terms "the laws of human wants" for vague abstractions, such as the love of wealth and the aversion to labour. But wide historical investigation must precede the construction of the true theory. The authors to whom Mr. Jevons refers have made some instructive suggestions respecting the subordination and successions of human wants, but they seem not to have perceived that these wants vary under different surrounding conditions and in different states of society. The order which the evolution of human wants follows is one of the enquiries that await a rising historical and inductive school of economists, which happily has no opposition to encounter from Mr. Jevons. But with respect to the deductive method, Mr. Jevons does not quite fairly represent the view of that school when he says, "I disagree altogether with my friend Mr. Leslie; he is in favour of simple deletion. I am for thorough reform and reconstruction." We are, it is true, for deletion of the deductive method of Ricardo; that is to say, of deduction from unverified assumptions respecting "natural values, natural wages, and natural profits." But we are not against deduction in the sense of inference from true generalisations and principles, though we regard the urgent work of the present as induction, and view long trains of deduction with suspicion.

We have been able to touch only a few of the problems discussed in Mr. Jevons' treatise. It is one which requires a considerable intellectual effort on the part of the reader, but the effort will bring its reward, even where it may not end in entire assent to the views of the eminent author. T. E. C. LESLIE.

*Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect.*

By William Barnes. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

IN this very welcome volume Mr. Barnes reprints the three collections of poems in dialect by which his name is most widely known, and we are given to understand that the edition is a final one. The reader has, therefore, an opportunity of possessing in a handy shape the works of a very remarkable and original poet, whose fame, great as it is, is destined to become much greater, and who, in certain branches of the art, is second to no one living. In an age when the word "idyl" has been very freely used and abused, the best idyllic writer, the truest pastoral poet, has refrained from adopting it; yet if any idyls, in the sense of Theocritus, have been composed in our time, it is by Mr. Barnes. He has all the serenity and geniality, all the knowledge of

country life and observation of common things, which the writer of eclogues needs, and he is, perhaps, the only pastoral author in our literature, except Allan Ramsay, who has contrived to escape entirely from masquerading ladies and gentlemen in the dresses of his lads and lasses. If we take as an instance that admirable eclogue "The Best Man in the Vield," in which Sam and Bob contend for the honours of farm labour, we shall find the method upon which Mr. Barnes works. There is here an admirable combination of art and nature. The reader is not obliged to notice anything except the characteristic South English humour of the dialogue, the racy directness of repartee, and the comic fluency with which the pair depreciate each other and celebrate their own prowess. If we choose to look at the poem as English, nothing could smack more richly of the soil of Dorsetshire; but, if we prefer to think of it as a work of art, it is obviously modelled, and closely too, with a happy audacity, on the earlier part of the fifth idyl of Theocritus. Yet it cannot be said that Sam and Bob are Comatas and Lacon in an English dress. The method of the great Sicilian has merely been adopted by the most truly sympathetic and sensible disciple that he has had since Vergil.

If we consider Mr. Barnes as a dialect poet, he can be compared with nobody but Burns. For all the bards of the English provinces, even Edwin Waugh, have moved immeasurably below him in pure inspiration. In his hands the Dorset tongue becomes no mere philological curiosity, but a living language, producing living verse. It is singular that the two productions of our generation which are at the same time most provincial in language and most imaginative in feeling should both come from the same county; yet it would be as hard to point to any rival in such verse to Mr. Barnes' *Poems* as in fiction to Mr. Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd*, and we are forced to suppose that the Dorsetshire peasant, with his deep, languid dialect, and lush, warm and escape, is the most poetical of all rustics in this day possible. It is in his lyrics that Mr. Barnes approaches Burns most nearly, not in those passionate outbursts and storms of feeling that make Burns unique as a lyrist—for the Dorsetshire poet has no passion—but in his tenderness and rural simplicity, and in his intimate acquaintance with the wants and foibles of the people. "The Pleäce a Teäle's a-twold o'" is an instance of a beautiful poem framed upon an experience that would hardly have occurred to the fancy of a writer less habituated to the thoughts of country people; and there are many similar instances in Burns, but scarcely in any other poet.

The book before us is full of the charm that genius gives to the contemplation of common things. Nothing is too slight for Mr. Barnes to found a poem on. Here is a delicious little lyric, like one of Mason's pictures, full of golden twilight and pastoral beauty, and all concerned with so trite a subject as "Evening in a Village":—

"Now the light o' the west is a-turn'd to gloom,  
An' the men be at hwoome vrom ground;  
An' the bells be a-zenden all down the Coombe  
From tower, their mwaoansome sound.



An' the wind is still,  
 An' the house-dogs do bark,  
 An' the rooks be a-vied to the elms high an' dark,  
 An' the water do roar at mill.  
 An' the flicker'n light drough the window-peine  
 Vrom the candle's dull fleame do shoot,  
 An' young Jemmy the smith is a-gone down leine,  
 A-play'n his shrill-valced flute.  
 An' the miller's man  
 Do zit down at his ease  
 On the seat that is under the cluster o' trees,  
 Wi' his pipe an' his cider can."

There is here the same realism and the same happy selection of picturesque points that we find in the very best of Walt Whitman's poems, in such pieces, for instance, as "A Glimpse"; it is difficult to say in either case where the charm lies, or how the snare of mere cataloguing is avoided, for the sentiment is left entirely for the reader to put in; but in any case such lines as these affect us as very genuine poetry. The felicitous art of the poet is still more plainly seen in such perfect lyrics as "The Clote," "The Bells of Alderburnham," and "Be'mi'ster." In parenthesis, the reader of Mr. Barnes' verses cannot too soon be informed that "clote" is the Dorsetshire name for the water-lily, a flower that is to this poet almost what the daisy is to Chaucer.

The volume closes with a very interesting appendix and glossary of the principal Dorset words, to which the author has appended a few hints on Dorset word-shapes. According to Mr. Barnes, there are eight principal vowel sounds in Dorset, namely *ee* in *beet*, *e*, a sound between the preceding and the following, *a* as in *mate*, *i* as in *birth*, *a* in *father*, *aw* in *awe*, *o* in *dote*, and lastly *oo* in *rood*. *R* at the beginning of a word is strongly breathed, as though it were *hr*. *V* takes the place of *f*, as a heading to many pure Saxon words, just as *z* takes the place of *s*. A *w* is curiously put in before the long *o*, as *buold* for *bold*. With the aid of these hints, and with the copious and interesting glossary, readers of Mr. Barnes' poems will be able, not merely to understand all the phrases used, but even to catch in some degree the pronunciation. It is not necessary to recommend so great a favourite to the reading public, but it may at least be said that nowhere can Mr. Barnes as a poet be so conveniently studied as in this beautiful edition.

EDMUND W. GOSSE.

*Report on the Miscellaneous Old Records of the India Office.* (Printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode for H. M. Stationery Office.)

In the good old days of commercial prosperity at Leadenhall-street, when the East India Company used to indulge in the luxury of its own historiographer, that post was conferred upon Robert Orme, a writer whom Macaulay has honoured by wholesale borrowing, and whom his contemporaries styled "the British Thucydides." Under the present régime of economy and retrenchment, when it is announced that the treasures of the Indian Museum are about to be dispersed, the old records receive just so much attention as occasion offers. Some time ago most of the original archives of the Company were sent to the Public Record Office to be calendared by Mr. Noel Sainsbury. The papers that remain in the Record Rooms of the India Office have since been submitted for classification

to Dr. Birdwood, whose Report is now published in the form of a Blue Book, though not in a blue cover. With all respect for the industry of Mr. Sainsbury and the enthusiasm of Dr. Birdwood, we may be allowed to doubt whether the old method was not better adapted to secure regard for the principles of historical research.

These miscellaneous old records roughly comprise what is known as "the factory period," extending for about 150 years, from the beginning of the seventeenth to the middle of the eighteenth century. The Portuguese, who tried in the East Indies the same policy of conquest tempered by conversion which the Spaniards effectually carried out in the West, had been fairly checked by the native princes in the course of a cruel war which lasted for more than a hundred years. The English Company received its first charter of incorporation from Queen Elizabeth in 1600. At that time the Dutch had already wrested from the Portuguese the monopoly of Eastern trade, and the Mogul dynasty was establishing its pre-eminence throughout the Indian peninsula. Our struggle with the Dutch for maritime supremacy was long and doubtful, both in the English Channel and the Eastern seas. Driven from the Spice Islands by the memorable massacre of Amboyna in 1623, the English Company withdrew to the continent of India, and gradually extended a line of factories along either coast, with a few subordinate agencies inland. Seeking only for the profits of trade, they humbly accepted permission from Delhi to establish their petty settlements, nor dreamed of territorial aggrandisement until the example was set by the prophetic genius of the great Frenchman, Dupleix. But the star of Dupleix paled before that of the greater Englishman, Clive, with whose crowning victory of Plassy in 1757 the factory period may be considered to terminate. The early records, therefore, of the Company are almost entirely confined to the operations of commerce. Political allusions are very rare, and but little light is thrown upon the internal condition of India. But the modern historian, who has learned to search for his materials in a stratum lying below affairs of State, will here find a rich storehouse of facts illustrating the growth of English enterprise. The long lists of names of the adventurers, corresponding to the shareholders of to-day, show that the spirit of speculation had penetrated all classes of the community, including both the landed aristocracy and Hebrew bankers. It is curious also to notice not a few names that are still known in Anglo-Indian history. Scarcely less interesting are the invoices and other shipping documents, more than 200 years old, and preserved, as it were, by accident from the waste-paper basket; and a catalogue of the library of Fort St. George, or Madras, in 1729, in which Clive is known to have studied a few years later. On the whole, Dr. Birdwood has performed with discretion the difficult task of indicating the comparative value of his records. In some cases, however, we regret that he has not given us a fuller summary of their contents. He claims to have found Clive's original account of the battle of Plassy, the publication of which ought to extinguish many of

the legends which have gathered round that historical event. But, unfortunately, Dr. Birdwood does not print Clive's account, nor even tell us whether it is half-a-dozen lines or as many pages long. On the same page he tells us of a volume dated 1676, or twenty years before the foundation of Calcutta, which is entitled "Specimen of Collections for a History and Description of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa." Even if the date is wrong by a century, as we shrewdly suspect, this unpublished volume of more than 100 pages would be unique of its kind, as anticipating the unfinished Survey of Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton in the beginning of the present century, and the *Statistical Account* recently published by Dr. Hunter. Among other curious bits of information, we notice that an old controversy is here conclusively settled concerning the origin of the name of a dangerous sand-bank in the Hooghly River, known to mariners as the "James and Mary Sands." The learned are fond of pointing to this name as an Anglicised corruption of the vernacular *jal-mari*, which is interpreted to mean "deadly water," just as the British soldier is fabled to spell Allahabad as "Isle of Bats." But Dr. Birdwood has discovered a contemporary letter announcing the loss on this shoal, in 1694, of the ship *Royal James and Mary*, called after our James II. and his Italian Queen.

Having given this measure of approval to Dr. Birdwood's notes upon his catalogue of unpublished records, we feel it the more necessary to enter a protest against his unwarranted excursion into the field of general history. The records, as we have said, extend over the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; whereas a large portion of his Report describes at length the early trade with India of the Arabs, Italians, and Portuguese—a subject, no doubt, of the highest interest, but which might well have been reserved for a more appropriate opportunity. Nor is this the chief of our complaint. Not only has Dr. Birdwood wandered far away from the limits of his original task, but in so doing he has developed an extraordinary deficiency of the historical sense. Much pondering upon the discovery of India by the Portuguese seems to have deprived him of the faculty of accurate expression. We know not how otherwise to explain the double exaggeration of the following passage:—"Da Gama's discovery changed the face of Europe from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean; and the British Isles, which had before been wasting in the obscurity of their own fogs, were at once placed in the forefront of the new line of human advancement." As to the appropriateness of the first phrase italicised, every one can judge. With regard to the second, we can only quote from Dr. Birdwood himself that Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut in 1498, while the first British ship did not reach Surat until 1608. Dr. Birdwood is usually strong in his chronology, but yet he can write as follows:—"Camoens, the author of the first epic of modern times, was directly inspired by the discovery of India by his countrymen. He was rapidly followed by Tasso, . . . Spencer [sic], . . . Raphael, Michael Angelo, . . . Luther, . . ." Now, the *Lusiad* was first printed in 1572. Raphael had died in 1520,

Luther in 1546, Michael Angelo in 1563; while Tasso had sketched the first three cantos of the *Gerusalemme* before he left Padua in 1564. Two more examples in modern times may be given. The darkest blot in the career of Warren Hastings is thus described:—"Hindustan was swept clear of its Afghan pests in the Rohilla War of 1775." On the annexation of Oude in 1856, we are told that "the liberation of India was now complete." After these vagaries of an amateur historian, we may be excused for wishing to recall the professional sobriety and stately periods of Orme. JAS. S. COTTON.

*Opera Patrum Apostolicorum.* Textum recensuit, &c., Franciscus Xaverus Funk. Editio post Hefelianam quartam quinta. (Tubingae: Laupp.)

THERE are probably few portions of ancient literature so thoroughly well edited as the Apostolic Fathers. Confining ourselves to recent times, we have in our own country the (for its date) excellent edition of Bishop Jacobson, followed by the exhaustive and masterly work, of which we possess one instalment, by Bishop Lightfoot. In Germany the older work of Dressel has expanded into the Leipzig edition of Gebhardt, Harnack, and Zahn, hardly less exhaustive and masterly than Bishop Lightfoot's; while, on the Roman Catholic side, the concise and useful edition of Bishop Hefele has been worthily continued by Prof. Funk.

This edition still retains very much of its old character. It does not profess to be based upon original research to the same extent as the Leipzig edition or Bishop Lightfoot's. In mere bulk it is considerably less than these editions. But for practical purposes it is hardly less to be recommended. The editor has availed himself to the full of the labours of his predecessors, and his own part has been done with sound and sober judgment.

He may be said, indeed, on almost all the debated points, to represent with much fidelity the general tendency of moderate opinion. His conclusions seem to be very much those of the "Zeitgeist" itself. We shall perhaps give the best idea of the book if we state some of the chief of them.

Like his predecessor Hefele, Funk declines to attribute the so-called Epistle of Barnabas to that apostle. Hefele believed it to have been written between the years 107—120. Funk now appears to lean rather to the opinion of Weizsäcker that it was written in the reign of Vespasian, or at all events not later than the end of the first century.

The Epistle of Clement, Hefele had placed before the destruction of Jerusalem, about the year A.D. 68. Funk, with more reason, and in better company, assigns it to the end of the reign of Domitian or beginning of that of Nerva, A.D. 93—97. This date may be safely taken as the right one. With regard to the author of the epistle, Funk is of opinion that nothing more is certain than that he was bishop of the Church at Rome and a disciple of the apostles.

His treatment of the Ignatian Epistles is remarkable for the statement that "no one now defends the Syriac version"—which is again, if not literally true, only a very slight

anticipation of the truth. The authenticity of the shorter Greek epistles is well maintained. On the other hand, the genuineness of the *Martyrium S. Ignatii*, which had been defended by Hefele, is given up.

The Epistle of Polycarp to the Philippians, attested as it is by Irenaeus, is naturally held to be genuine. The doubts as to its integrity expressed by Ritschl and others are weighed, but thought insufficient. The martyrdom of Polycarp is dated, after M. Waddington, in the year 155. The *Shepherd of Hermas* is assigned, in accordance with the Moratorian Fragment, to the episcopate of Pius (139—154). The Epistle to Diognetus was more probably written after than before the middle of the second century, but may possibly be of the age of Justin, or even somewhat earlier.

All these decisions seem to us just and reasonable. And the rest of the work exhibits the same characteristics as the Prolegomena. The text is, on the whole, judicious, and the notes, though short, are clear and sensible. It should be said that, like the Prolegomena, they are written in Latin. The Latin translation printed along with the text is for the most part that of Cotelier corrected; that of the Epistle to Diognetus is based upon H. Stephens. The *Shepherd of Hermas* Dr. Funk has translated anew himself. It is important to note this, because it is becoming the custom—and for the higher purposes of study the custom is, no doubt, a good one—to print ancient rather than modern versions along with the Greek text.

As a single volume embodying the results of recent study and discovery in a convenient and serviceable form, Dr. Funk's edition may be strongly recommended.

W. SANDAY.

*The Rights of an Animal.* A New Essay in Ethics. By Edward Byron Nicholson, M.A. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THERE is nothing very new in this book, but it has the advantage of setting forth without exaggeration that man's duty to his neighbour extends to the lower animals, even to those which possess only the very slightest capacity for feeling pleasure or pain. That thoughtlessness more often than a wilful love of cruelty is the cause of the suffering inflicted on dumb beasts is true; but in these days want of thought can hardly be used as a plea, for everyone who can read ought to know that creatures formed with nerves and tissues so nearly like those of the human frame have the same need of kindly treatment as we ourselves should demand. It is a more difficult task to convince people that the mind of a horse or dog is fashioned very like that of his master; that both feel love, fear, joy, sorrow, and a hundred similar emotions; that, more than this, an animal is in some sort a reasonable being, whose conduct to-day is influenced by what he learnt yesterday, whose thought to-morrow will be better and wider than it is at this moment. Mr. Nicholson says, "It is to me beyond belief that a man who has kept a pet, or has walked about with his eyes open . . . should, if he knows the meaning of the two words, hold that animals have only 'instinct' and not 'reason,'" and boldly states his opinion that

man is not the only inhabitant of the world to whom future life is given. He points out that,

"if we believe in a Maker not only wise but loving, it is hard to avoid the belief that an after-life is in store for animals. To many of them disease and cruelty make this life one long wretchedness, and I cannot think that such a Being would deny them the after-requital which it was in His power to give."

This is, of course, self-evident to those whose conceptions are of such a nature as to predispose them to belief, but it will be unappreciated, if not thought to be sheer blasphemy, by many who are under the influence of certain forms of traditional teaching. It is difficult to say whence the idea came that none of the brute creation could be immortal, for most of the heathen religions have allowed to the faithful companions of man on earth a share in the bliss to come; and many an old Pagan, who still sleeps lovingly with horse and hound, would have shrunk from meeting a cowardly villain like Titus Oates in his future dwelling-place, while he would see no reason why the cheesemite referred to in a note on p. 34 should not find a place in the next world. It should not be forgotten that the Alamanni, whom we count as barbarians, visited with equal penalties offences against the horse and his master. Perhaps when Christianity came into Europe and drove out the old thoughts concerning life and death, the new teachers, for the sake of asserting human dignity and the theological ideas connected therewith, found it necessary to destroy all faith in another existence for any animal save man; if so, this lesson has taken deeper hold on men's minds than many more essential ones. Mr. Nicholson says truly that far too few of the sermons preached speak of the rights of animals. If he could induce clergymen and other teachers of morality to show ignorant people how needful it is to study the wants of all the living beings they have in their charge, he would have done much for the happiness of the world. It is a common belief in many parts of England that tame rabbits must never have water given them to drink because it makes their livers decay. Consequently the misery in which these poor little creatures live is great, for in some cases their owners go so far as to gather the grass and green food for their use the day before it is to be eaten in order to let it dry, thus cutting off the only means they have of quenching their thirst. Lincolnshire farriers used to teach, and perhaps teach still, that horses have no feeling. Their medical practice has too often been in full accord with their theory.

The extracts from Lawrence's *Rights of Beasts* are interesting, for they show how much popular feeling has changed for the better since he wrote concerning the cruelty of bull-baiting and kindred sports. There are, however, still many modes of "clever destruction of living things" flourishing in the land, some with even more activity than at the time in which he lived. MABEL PEACOCK.



## NEW NOVELS.

*Margaret Dunbar.* By Annabel Gray. (Tinsley Bros.)

*A Parisian Sultana.* Translated by H. M. Dunstan from the French of A. Belot. (Remington.)

*Cousins.* By L. B. Walford. (Blackwood.)

*No Surrender.* Translated by Christina Tyrrell from the German of E. Werner. (R. Bentley & Son.)

*His Wife.* By Mrs. C. J. Newby. (S. Tinsley & Co.)

*Nemesis.* By F. Garrett. (Remington.)

*My Queen.* By Mrs. Godfrey. (R. Bentley & Son.)

It is so very rare nowadays to meet with anything like an original novel that one is perhaps inclined to look almost too favourably on a story which gives signs of originality. *Margaret Dunbar* is a book which has decided and obvious faults. The action is protracted to an enormous length; the chronological difficulties of the book are of the most considerable; the language is often careless and often stilted, and the sentences, especially at the beginning, are coiled and complicated in a very surprising manner. But at the same time the merits far outweigh the defects. Miss Gray's glass may be queerly shaped, and of flawed and cloudy material, but it is her own glass and nobody else's, and it is besides by no means devoid of lustre. The quaintly-phrased and involved sentences not seldom hide thoughts which are worth putting; the characters—at least some of them—are fresh, possible, and human, and the book has distinct interest as a novel. The name-giving heroine is perhaps kept too much in the background, and is certainly sacrificed in an unnecessary manner, but she is a good creation. So is the villain of the piece, and so is the villain's victim, the prim, well-meaning, and unlucky schoolmistress, Caroline Elphinstone. It is very noticeable, too, that at the somewhat tragical—not to say melodramatic—termination, the author succeeds in breaking away from her awkwardness of language and involutions of phrase, and writes simply, naturally, and with vigour. All these things are good signs, but Miss Gray wants to be taken in hand by some vigorous critic, and to be "coached" in the art of construction, and, above all, in the art of adjusting the details of a story. We have said that the chronology of *Margaret Dunbar* is bewildering. This may seem a slight thing, but, as a matter of fact, nothing in a modern novel is more irritating to the reader. The author has, however, certainly the capacity of doing excellent work.

To bid M. Belot return to his first works, when one remembers how very dubious in some respects those first works were, may seem to be improper advice on the critic's part. It is, however, quite certain, if we may judge from *A Parisian Sultana*, that he is not destined to attain any great success in the geographical or adventurous romance. That the plot of the book is extravagant and its adventures improbable does not much matter, for that is quite according to the rules of the game.

That it is uninteresting and wearisome, and that the local colour which the author has assiduously crammed from all the books of African travel he could get hold of is unskillfully laid on, are matters of much more critical importance. A lady supposed to be a widow, who seeks her lost husband in the interior of Africa with an escort composed of the suitors who aspire to take that husband's place, gives not at all a bad central figure; and a second lady, an extravagant Englishwoman of the type common in French caricatures, is not unpromising either as a fancy portrait. A skirmish with Arabs at Djeddah, another with slave-drivers on the Upper Nile, the attempted revenge of the slavers at Khartoum, and a great many pitched battles in the interior, ending with a grand set piece in which a mountain is blown up, constitute a tolerably appetising bill of fare; but somehow the dishes are less satisfactory than the *menu*. This is partly due, no doubt, to the defects of the translation, which, though passable, is not of the first order. It is, however, still more due to the defects of the original. M. Belot is too anxious to exhibit his geographical learning, and forgets that this is or ought to be merely a set-off to his story, and that the relation should not be reversed. We are afraid we must say of his book that it is less interesting than a book of African travel of the better class, while it can hardly pretend to be more instructive. Nor are there wanting certain blemishes in the handling for which those who know M. Belot's earlier work will not be unprepared.

*Pauline* was a book quite sufficiently good to prepare us for not a little goodness in *Cousins*, and the expectation is not disappointed. *Cousins*, as its title may indicate, is a novel relying almost entirely on domestic interest, the home-life, ways, and relations of a comparatively small list of personages being dealt with in considerable detail. There is a resemblance in the manner of handling to Miss Austen's manner, especially in the first volume; and when it is said that *Cousins* does not come too discreditably out of the comparison, we need not say that a very high compliment is thereby paid to the author. *Cousins*, however, has the defect of being decidedly too long. Two moderate volumes instead of three rather full ones would have been ample for the due development of its plot and characters. We have, indeed, rarely read a book in which the disadvantages of the compulsory, or almost compulsory, three volumes were more clearly manifested. The reader, interested at first, gets wearied after a time, and the small number of personages who are presented pall upon him by dint of constant appearance. The author has, moreover, committed another fault which is not uncommon, especially among lady novelists. She has quite unnecessarily killed a character of a most estimable kind, and has rather piled up the agony in the killing. It seems hard to teach novelists that this is contrary to the canons of their art. Let them by all means kill their characters with the most atrocious tortures if the unfolding of the plot demands it; but to throw in a death merely as a means of keeping up the interest and indulging the weaknesses of those who like a "good cry" is very bad workmanship. A

good novelist, like a good general, is perfectly careless of the lives of his men on great occasions, but most niggardly of their blood under ordinary circumstances. *Cousins* is so good a book that these faults strike us more strongly, perhaps, than they would in a more ordinary novel.

Miss Tyrrell is probably the best translator of German into English that we have, and this of itself is sufficient to give *No Surrender* considerable interest. We have never read a better version of a German book, the work being done throughout with the head as well as the hand. The ingenuity which substitutes equivalent idioms for actual rendering is what is lacking to most translators, and Miss Tyrrell possesses it in perfection. Nor is *No Surrender* undeserving of the labour of so excellent a craftswoman. Its author possesses the knack of writing more thoroughly readable novels than any contemporary German novelist, though there may be one or two whose flight is higher. This *No Surrender* is somewhat slight in subject, but is excellently worked out. Whether any scrupulous English readers will be shocked at a book in which a marriage between a niece and an uncle is at any rate contemplated we cannot say, but it may be well to remind such that England stands alone, or almost alone, in laying down the law that a man shall not marry his wife's sister's daughter. *No Surrender*, according to a good old rule of fiction-writing, has two threads of interest. The main and more dignified story turns on the aforesaid entanglement with its tragical effects. There is, however, a half-comic underplot, dealing with the loves of a very practical young doctor and the ethereal daughter of a starved old Hofrath, which is exceedingly amusing. The usual horseplay of German wit is entirely absent, and the situations are full of genuine comedy and delicate character-drawing. *No Surrender* is decidedly a book to be read, and the reader who fails to laugh over the courtship of Max Brunnnow and Agnes Moser must be a very dull or a very melancholy-minded man.

A reviewer of novels is so often compelled to pronounce that the books before him would have been better if they had been shorter, that the outside world is uncharitably apt to set the verdict down to mere laziness or impatience of trouble. There is, however, no doubt whatever that the compulsory three-volume limit, as we have already had occasion to point out, injures, if it does not spoil, a very large number, perhaps a majority, of our English works of fiction. *His Wife* is not an instance of spoiling, but it is certainly an instance of injury. We should say that it is a better novel than any that Mrs. Newby has yet written. The central situation is a good one, and by no means hackneyed. A girl comes to the rescue of a man whom she loves, but who does not at the time love her, by marrying him at a moment's notice when he has been shamefully jilted, marriage within a given time being the condition of his preserving almost the whole of his fortune. It is obvious that, in doing this, the heroine risks the charge first of unmaidenliness, and secondly of greed, inasmuch as her marriage makes her mistress of a very

large fortune, of which she at the same time deprives other people. Mrs. Newby has saved her Dora Hawthorne from these apparently inevitable consequences with great tact and success. The latter part of the book, where the husband, falling really in love with his wife, strives to prevail on her to become something more than a wife in name to him, is also well done, but is less novel as a conception. The defects of the book are, in the first place, the unnecessary length already alluded to; and secondly, a certain awkwardness in the account of the jilting. The faithless damsel, Alice Barrington, seems to pass from adoration of her intended husband to adoration of somebody else without due cause or any cause shown. It is true that *souvent femme varie* is a sufficiently accepted truth, but we should hardly have expected a lady to acquiesce so implicitly in it as Mrs. Newby seems to do in her construction of *His Wife*.

*Nemesis* begins with a rather remarkable prologue. It is, it seems, the first of three stories which are intended to illustrate some theory of the author's about heredity, but which he prefers to publish by instalments. This instalment has some faint resemblance to Mr. Jenkins' *Devil's Chain* in its illustration of the evils of drunkenness, though it is scarcely so full of horrors, and, therefore, much less comic. We should imagine that Mr. Garrett had not had much practice in fiction-writing. His characters are sometimes fairly well presented, and he does not write badly; but his dialogue is often feeble, and his story, on the whole, wants "go" and interest. It is not bad enough to exclude the hope of better things from him in the future, though we must admit that the prologue and triad system is not promising; but it is scarcely good enough to justify favourable prophecies. It is, in short, rather a negative book.

At this time of day, when we open a novel and are introduced to two girls, one old and plain, the other young and beautiful, whose story is told by the old one in the present tense, it is difficult to repress a shudder, and a wish that Miss Rhoda Broughton had not "made a school," as our neighbours have it. *My Queen*, however, is not so bad or so imitative as it looks. To begin with, it is very short, and such little story as there is is not unpleasantly told, or rather would not be unpleasantly told but for the execrable present tense. There never was a book, perhaps, with less pretence of novelty. Love, misunderstanding, flinging of the heroine's self at the head of somebody else, dismissal of that ill-used somebody, and reconciliation to the other body—all follow in a very artless way. One cannot quarrel with anything so slight as *My Queen*.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*How I Volunteered for the Cape, and what I did there.* By T. E. Fenn. (S. Tinsley and Co.) This is one of a class of books which are sure to appear in numbers when public attention is eagerly fixed on some one subject. The absorbing interest of affairs in South Africa is an excuse for its publication; it is of no permanent value. Mr. Fenn, having always had a strong

taste for soldiering, went to the Cape in March of last year, and obtained a sub-lieutenancy in the Frontier Light Horse. He was first employed in the war with Sandilli, and then in that with Secocoeni. He served in all only eight months; at the end of that time he received news from England which overcame his military ardour, and he resigned his commission. What Kaffir wars are like was pretty well known already, and to make up a volume the author gives a minute account of the events of his daily life; of his food, his ablutions, his clothes, and especially of his boots. A rough life it was, no doubt, but not without charms to a certain class of men. Perhaps, for a soldier, Mr. Fenn makes a little too much of his hardships, of the cold, the wet, the thirst he endured, and the rugged paths he had to mount and descend. He seems to have been a good comrade; but he can say hardly anything good of the natives, the missionaries, or the Boers. The book is not without some useful observations—some readers may be glad to learn that *mealies* are synonymous with Indian corn—and the advice to such as intend going out to the Cape to beware of outfitters, and take no more luggage than they can possibly help, is undoubtedly sound.

*Farming for Pleasure and Profit.* By Arthur Roland. (Chapman and Hall.) This little book is likely to be useful, because it appears to be an honest record of personal experience. The writer, a London man of business, tells us that he was induced to take up farming in a small way in order to give his delicate children the benefit of country air and country produce, and that, against expectation, he made his farming pay. His holding was made up of forty acres of grass-land and plantations, ten of arable, and five of hops, in all fifty-five acres. Mr. Roland declares that the common idea that farming is only to be made remunerative by those who have been regularly brought up to it is a mistake, and that all that is wanting to success is prudence in making the start, careful attention, and willingness to learn, and the assistance of a good, industrious, and honest labourer who understands the district in which you settle. Dairy-farming, pig-feeding, and the growth of early vegetables were the points to which the author gave special attention, and he seems to have discovered in each of these departments economical ways of transacting business which are well worthy of attention. He specially recommends the house-feeding of cattle, and the use of a good deal of straw during winter, and objects to the practice of cutting the aftermath, as he found it much more profitable to turn the cows into it. Mr. Roland gives an interesting account of the dairy-practice of various English counties, and of cheese-making. But when he proceeds to speak of the Cork butter-market he makes a few mistakes, which do not, however, mar the usefulness of his book. Space will not permit us to enter into a more detailed account of his little work, which deserves to be studied, especially at a time like the present, when, while it is sought to place agricultural education upon a better footing, the prospects of the farmer seem to be so unusually gloomy.

*Tourist's Guide to the County of Norfolk.* By Walter Rye. *Tourist's Guide to the County of Surrey.* By G. Phillips Bevan. (Stanford.) Hotels, railway carriages, and guide-books are the three things which the English traveller, when in a bad temper, most commonly vituperates. Unless a separate set of guide-books were written for each individual tourist, it is hard to see how anyone could be rendered quite satisfied. We each of us when out for a holiday have a different set of interests, or if even they be the same, as is sometimes the case between sympathetic companions, the proportions into which they divide themselves are

different, and, as pleasure is even more exacting than sorrow, it is but natural that, if the book which has been accepted as infallible does not answer every question asked of it, the author, not the nature of things, should be blamed. It is always so easy to find fault. We might, by just turning to the pages of Manning and Bray, or Bloomfield, point out a host of deficiencies. A fairer plan seemed to be to judge the books before us by what is told of the places of which we happen to have local knowledge, and, thus tested, we are bound to say that both of them are good, and the *Norfolk* very good indeed. One portion, devoted to Yarmouth and the neighbourhood, could hardly have been better, unless indeed some of the not very instructive epitaphs from the churchyard had been struck out to make room for a few lines concerning the curious mediæval building known as the Toll House Hall. We say this, of course, under the belief that the building still exists, for there was but a little time ago a rumour that it was to be swept away. We shall not, however, believe that such an atrocity has been committed without further evidence, though Mr. Rye's silence has overshadowed us with a great dread. An important feature, in which these handy little volumes differ markedly from most of their more pretentious forerunners, is that they say a word or two about many places which are not notable, and in which, to use the words so often on the lips of ordinary gazers, "there is nothing in the world to see." This is as it should be. A guide-book is not a directory, but in many a barren spot there are objects which will interest the careful observer, and it is both justice to him and to the place that they should be pointed out. There are yet English counties which have no guide-books to them. Messrs. Rye and Bevan could not do better than divide our forgotten shires between them, and produce books such as these are without delay. If they will do this we cannot promise them the applause of sight-seers, but we are sure they will gain no little local honour.

*The Shropshire Word-Book.* A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, &c., used in the County. By Georgiana F. Jackson. Part I. (Trübner.) An Oriental scholar, driven half mad by the wretched word-catalogues by aid of which he had to make his way into sundry almost unknown tongues, once gave it as his deliberate opinion that, by some process of natural selection, the most imbecile of mankind were told off to write dictionaries. A long-continued perusal of dialect-glossaries, in more than one Teutonic tongue, has led us to much the same conclusion. To compile a dictionary of even a few score words in a scholarlike manner requires wide knowledge and no little industry; yet more than one person who was disqualified, from defective education, for writing a letter to a newspaper, has undertaken work of this kind, and, with no knowledge of any language but his own, has plunged into philological depths into which a Grimm or a Zeuss would not have dared to venture. After working with such tools as these, it is no little relief to turn to the pages of Miss Jackson. Here we have industry and discriminating care, good knowledge of English literature and great cautiousness. Derivations are not given freely, for the dangers thereof are evidently understood. When they are given they are never manifestly wrong—this we hold, in the present state of matters, to be no slight praise. The pronunciation, too, is indicated in the spelling known as "Glossic," and there is a most elaborate grammar. The table of local weights and measures is a very valuable feature. The trouble that it must have taken to compile it will be understood, we fear, by few. Antiquaries will, however, thank Miss Jackson for it not a little. There are not many things that they need more urgently



than a good treatise on the weights and measures of the middle ages. The Shropshire list will be a great godsend to anyone who shall undertake such a work. In a glossary of provincial English we do not look for additions to our Latin vocabulary. Miss Jackson has, however, succeeded in unearthing a word not in Du Cange. It seems that the parish register of Hopton Castle, under the year 1636, contains the following:—

"Richardus Beb Amenclericus sepultus maii primo." Mr. Beb was evidently the parish clerk.

THE *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, vol. vii., 1878, at all events show a commendable amount of activity among the members of that body. There are thirteen papers and an inaugural address, which deal, among them, with a great variety of subjects. The papers themselves, as was to be expected, are of unequal merit. The objects of such a society would seem to be three—to bring to light new materials for history, to criticise and elucidate those already in existence, or to call attention to some new point of view from which they can be examined and investigated. Several of the papers in this volume come under none of these heads, and seem to have been written either for the sake of writing something or to gratify a whim of the writer. Dr. Zerffi's "Historical Development of Idealism and Realism" is a dreary *réchauffé* of well-known facts in the history of philosophy. Mr. Heywood has nothing to say on "The Historical Progress of Free Thought," except that it has progressed. Dr. Irons writes on the "Transition from Heathen to Christian Civilisation," simply to warn his hearers against Positivism and Materialism; while Mr. Harris elucidates "Domestic and Every-day Life and Manners and Customs" from no more abstruse sources than the *Pictorial History of England* and Markham's *History of France*. On the other hand, there are papers of great antiquarian value, especially one by Mr. Cornelius Walford on "Early Bills of Mortality," which were issued in London from 1562 onwards, and which enable us to judge of the large proportion of mortality caused by epidemics; the paper would have been rendered much more valuable if the writer had attempted to estimate the population of London from time to time, and the percentage of deaths to the population. The Rev. C. B. Pearson contributes a paper of the same kind on "The Ancient Churchwarden Accounts of St. Michael's, Bath," which begin in 1349; as the parish was a landowner, we gather from its accounts information on things civil as well as ecclesiastical. Of another kind is an interesting paper by Baron Bogoushevsky on "The English in Muscovy during the Sixteenth Century," which prints several documents from the British Museum and the Record Office bearing on the project of Ivan the Terrible to form an alliance with Elizabeth and marry an English wife. Major-General Allan shows laudable zeal in discovering a "Notice of the Family of Margaret of Logy, Second Queen of David II. of Scotland"; the lady's genealogy had previously been obscure, but Mr. Allan tracks her to have been the daughter of Lord Malcolm de Drummond, and widow of Sir John de Logy. Among the papers of a more general kind, two are deserving of special notice—one by the Rev. A. H. Wratislaw on "John of Jerstein, Archbishop of Prague, 1378-1397," whose quarrel with King Wenzel is described, and its parallelism with the quarrel of Henry II. and Becket is well drawn out. Archbishop John's martyrdom was, however, vicarious; one of his followers—John of Pomuk—was tortured, and afterwards thrown over the Bridge of Prague; and the piety of a later age canonised another man, John Nepo-

mucen, who had never undergone the honours of martyrdom at all. Mr. H. H. Howorth collects notices of the "Columban Clergy of North Britain," especially the monasteries of Lindisfarne, Jarrow, and Iona, and traces their destruction at the hands of the Norsemen.

*Venetianische Studien*. Von Dr. Henry Simonsfeld. I. Das Chronicon Altinate. (Munich: Ackermann.) Dr. Simonsfeld has already made himself known, by his work on Andrea Dandolo, as a careful student of the *origines* of Venetian history, a subject which as yet has not met with sufficient attention. After dealing with the chronicle of Andrea Dandolo, Dr. Simonsfeld now turns his attention to the "Chronicon Altinate," which is published in vol. viii. of the first series of the *Archivio Storico Italiano* (1845). He gives an account of the MSS. of this chronicle, its relations with other chronicles, and the special points on which it gives information about the early history of Venice. As Dr. Simonsfeld proposes to continue his investigations into the other authorities for the early history of Venice, we may look forward to having more light thrown upon the subject in time.

*Chronological Tables of English Literature*. Compiled by Mrs. F. Landolphe. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) These tables will be found useful by students preparing for examinations, as they contain, in a compact form and in large type, many of the more important facts in our literary history. They are not full enough to be of much service to the scholar, and are, moreover, broken up into too many periods. It is, we believe, a mistake to assert that daily newspapers were published during the great civil war. Several newspapers were then called diurnals, because they contained the news from day to day arranged in the form of a diary, but they were all of them issued as weekly pamphlets.

*Gerla the Nymph*. A Tale in Verse. By F. J. Whishaw. (Provost.) This is as hopeless a volume as we ever came across. We may safely prophesy that no one but a very dear friend or a very hardened reviewer will ever read it through. Any other person, if his perseverance carries him even so far, will close the book at p. 17 when he finds "God's angel" addressing someone as a "flippant fool."

*The Caves of South Devon and their Teachings*. By J. E. Howard, F.R.S. (Hardwicke and Bogue.) The author is a learned man, and has evidently devoted much labour and study to the vindication of a theory once popular, but now abandoned by almost all persons who have a right to be heard. If, however, anyone desires to know what can be said in favour of the Deluge theory of geology by a scientific man at the present day, he should not fail to read Mr. Howard's pamphlet.

*On Masons' Marks, from Old Buildings in the North-West Provinces of India*. By H. Rivett-Carnac. Mr. Rivett-Carnac has reprinted in pamphlet form a paper which he communicated to the *Indian Antiquary* for December on a curious and important subject. It is well that he has done so, for masons' marks are a matter of interest to many of us who would not be likely to read the pages of the journal in which his notes originally appeared. These marks, sometimes mere scratches, at others deeply-cut figures, are to be found on almost all old buildings, however far removed by space or time. During the last half-century they have been frequently treated of in a fragmentary and unorganised manner. We hope someone with the necessary scholarship and leisure may be found who will organise into a compact whole what is now scattered in the *Transactions* of half the archaeological societies of Europe, America, and the East.

*Demoniality; or, Incubi and Succubi*. By the Rev. Father Sinistrari, of Ameno. (Paris: Liseux.) In former days it was the custom for medical books to be published in the Latin tongue; now, we commonly find them given to the world in the vernacular. It may be reasonably questioned whether this change has been entirely in the right direction. There are some subjects, both in medicine, anatomy, and morals, which are better discussed, as it seems to us, in a dead language. However that may be, there can, we hold, be no question whatever that the book before us ought to have been permitted to remain in its Latin garb. It is an important contribution to folk-lore, and as such it was needful that it should be in the hands of students, but the disgusting details with which it abounds could have been studied, by all who have any need to study them, quite as well in Sinistrari's original as in the English version. The MS., of which the Latin text as well as a translation is given, was purchased in London a few years ago. It is a treatise by an undoubted believer on those earth-spirits which were thought to dwell among us, and who form the fairies, dwarfs, and brown men of the popular mythology. Their relations to mankind are discussed here in most careful theological fashion, and several tales are told which resemble in many of their details the supposed facts related of modern spiritualist mediums. Ignorant people who yet believe in witchcraft still repeat stories which, from the scientific standpoint, are identical with these. It is not a little instructive to see these beliefs treated of in the language of the scholastic theology by one who had not a shadow of doubt as to their truth. The translation is, on the whole, good. We have noticed, however, two slips. In one place "gentility" is given as the rendering of "gentilitas," where it should certainly have been rendered "the Gentiles" or "the Gentile world." In another, "conversa," a lay sister, is translated "convert," which makes nonsense of the passage.

*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, February 14 and November 28, 1878*. Although the Society of Antiquaries permit the *Archæologia* to fall into arrears, the *Proceedings* of the body are usually published within a reasonable time of the meetings which they record. The pages before us contain much valuable matter and some most useful engravings. There is a representation of a fragment of the seal of Cardinal Pole, which must have been a work of Italian art of singular beauty. We have also a most accurate engraving of a tin mask found at Bath, which is probably of very remote antiquity, though experts are not agreed either as to its age or use. We incline to the belief that it is very old, but it may have been a portion of one of those picture coffins which were not uncommon in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of which that of Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse, is a good example. An engraving of this was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January 1843. Mr. C. Knight-Watson contributes a paper of singular learning and conciseness on the origin of the name *celt* which is given to the stone and bronze axes of our forefathers.

*The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*. Part XIX. Like too many other scientific periodicals, this journal is most irregular in its times of publication. When, however, a number does appear, it is usually well worth reading. The illustrations have usually been a strong point with the *Yorkshire Journal*; the number before us, however, contains little pictorial to remark upon. But we can well spare objects which please the eye when we have furnished to us a mass of carefully-arranged learning such as Mr. Haigh has

given us in his "Caer Ebrauc." We can only express our sorrow that such well-arranged knowledge should not attract the full measure of attention which it deserves, because published in a local journal. Mr. Fowler, of Wakefield, who is a well-known authority on stained glass, communicates a paper on the great east window of Selby Abbey which is well worth notice. Mr. Fairless Barber furnishes us with the first instalment of extracts from the West Riding Sessions rolls, which we hope may prove one of a long series. They are full of curious matter. The few pages here given contain little facts about many things on which it is important for all students of seventeenth-century history to be well informed, and concerning which popular history books tell nothing.

A *Sketch of the Premonstratensian Order and their Houses in Great Britain and Ireland*. (Burns and Oates.) The Canons Regular of the Order of St. Hubert, or White Canons as they were popularly called, have once more acquired a settlement in England. Their ancient houses were, of course, all swept away at the Reformation. It is but natural, however, that the present members of the Order should take an interest in their former glories that have passed away. This little handbook is, we should imagine, the work of some member of the Order settled in this country. It does not profess to be anything more than a mere compilation giving a few of the most prominent facts concerning the old Norbertine houses. It answers well the purpose for which it was intended. The *Monasticon* is only to be found in great libraries. There are many persons who are anxious to know something about the monastic institutions of England who have no means of consulting Dugdale and Dodsworth's great compilation. To them such works as this must prove very useful.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. WILLIS NEVINS is preparing, and will publish in the spring, the concluding portion of his *History of Ireland and the Holy See*. The forthcoming volume will bring the history down to the present time from the Middle Ages, and will deal largely with the question of the Spanish influence in Ireland, as also with Papal denunciations of the '98 and other recent Irish attempts to throw off the English yoke.

MR. J. JOPE ROGERS, of Penrose, near Helston, who last year published a life of John Opie, R.A., the celebrated Cornish painter, first brought into notice by Dr. Wolcott, proposes to issue this autumn a memoir of Henry Bone, the famous enameller. Mr. Rogers would be glad to be furnished with any particulars of the life of Bone or of his works.

In consequence of severe indisposition, Mrs. Brassey has been unable to correct the proofs of the first part of her *Journal in the Holy Land*, which is in type for the August number of *Fraser's Magazine*. Its publication is, therefore, unavoidably postponed till the September number.

"CONSPIRACIES IN RUSSIA," by Karl Blind, will be continued in the August number of the *Contemporary Review*, dealing with the Cossack rebellions and the Peasant Emancipation movements from the seventeenth century down to our day.

The Cobden Club has published a vigorous and exhaustive treatise on *Free Trade and English Commerce*, by Mr. Augustus Mongredien, which we can strongly recommend both to free-traders and protectionists who desire to master the actual facts of the present situation of English trade. Mr. Mongredien's essay has, however, more than a temporary value, and is worthy of mention in Prof. Luigi

Cossa's excellent *Guido allo Studio di Economica Politica*, a translation of which, as Mr. Jevons observes in his *Theory of Political Economy*, is much needed in this country, where the studies of most English economists have been confined within the narrow groove of a few standard English text-books.

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL AND CO. have in the press, and will publish early in the autumn, a *Life of the late Sir Francis Goldsmid, Bart.*, edited by his widow.

MESSRS. TINSLEY will shortly publish a reprint of the *Sketches of Hunting, Coaching, Fishing, &c.*, which appeared during the season 1878-79 in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* and *Bell's Life in London* under the title of "Harkaway."

MESSRS. TINSLEY have two new novels in the press—*Our Bohemia*, by Mabel Collins, and *Molly Carew*, by E. Owens Blackburn.

THE *Scotsman* announces the death, in Moorhead's Hospital, Dumfries, of Robert Burns, a grandson of the poet.

SIGNOR LEOPOLDO DORRUCCI, ex-deputy, has completed a translation of the entire works of Ovid. The first volume, containing the *Fasti* and the *Heroides*, has just been published by M. Barbèra, of Florence.

M. JAMES DARMESTETER has published his French translation of Prof. Max Müller's Hibbert Lectures. The title is, *Origine et Développement de la Religion, études à la lumière des Religions de l'Inde: Leçons faites à Westminster Abbey* (Paris: Reinwald et Cie.).

WE are requested to mention that Miss Hoppus, whose *All the World's a Stage* we reviewed recently, is also the author of *Five-Chimney Farm*, a notice of which appeared in the ACADEMY of February 2, 1878.

SIGNOR V. CESARI writes to the *Rassegna Settimanale* that he had often wondered why Longfellow should have employed in the title of *Excelsior* the masculine adjective in preference to the adverbial neuter form. Encouraged by an American friend, he wrote to the poet, and received the following reply:—

"My dear Sir,

"I have had the pleasure of receiving your card, with your friendly criticism on the word 'Excelsior.'"

"In reply, I would say, by way of explanation, that the device on the banner is not to be interpreted 'ascende superius,' but 'scopus meus excelsior est.'"

"This will make evident why I say 'Excelsior,' and not 'Excelsius.'"

"With great regard, yours truly,

"HENRY W. LONGFELLOW."

A BOHEMIAN translation of the *Divina Commedia* has just been issued at Prague.

THE *Rassegna Settimanale* announces the death at Turin, on the 16th inst., of Giacomo Dina, for twenty-five years editor of the *Opinione*.

DICKENS'S *Pictures from Italy* are being translated into Italian. Gregorovius's *Grabmäler der Päpste* is also being issued in that language.

MESSRS. PERTHES, of Gotha, will shortly issue a *Life of Gino Capponi*, by Baron Alfred de Reumont; and M. Barbèra, of Florence, has in the press a second biography, by Senator Marco Tabarrini, entitled *Gino Capponi, i suoi tempi ed i suoi amici, Memorie storiche*.

It is a sign of the times that an edition of Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* prepared by Dr. Karl Kerbach for Reclam's cheap edition of German classical authors, of which 10,000 copies were printed, has been exhausted within a short time, and a second and larger edition is being prepared.

ALFRED MEISSNER, writing to the *Deutsche Montagsblatt* in reply to the article on Heine's *Memoirs*, points out how, according to Aus-

trian law, the transaction between the poet's brother and the Austrian Court was illegal, and expresses the hope that when this fact is brought to the cognisance of the present holders of the MSS. they will restore to the German nation a treasure which they are, in all respects and on every account, entitled to demand.

MESSRS. RIVINGTON have in the press a volume of sermons by the Rev. F. C. Cook, Canon of Exeter and editor of *The Speaker's Commentary*, preached at Lincoln's Inn, and published at the request of the Benchers, to be entitled, *Church Doctrine and Spiritual Life*; the *Addresses* delivered at the mid-day service at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Good Friday last, by Mr. Stuckey Coles; and a work on the *State of the Faithful Dead and their Relationship to the Living*, by Canon Lucock, Principal of Ely Theological College. The same publishers will re-issue in the autumn, with a preface by Cardinal Newman, the *Lyra Apostolica*, containing poems by Cardinal Newman, the author of *The Christian Year*, Robert Wilberforce, Isaac Williams, and others. These poems first appeared in the *British Magazine* contemporaneously with the *Tracts for the Times*; and this will be the first issue of the work with the authors' names recorded.

A NEW edition of *Old and New London*, carefully revised both as to text and illustrations, and brought down to date, is in preparation, and will be published shortly in serial form by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.

GIOSUÈ CARDUCCI has written a fine ode, *Per la Morte di Eugenio Napoleone*. The poem is throughout treated, not from a political, but from a human standpoint.

A NEW fortnightly periodical, entitled *Slavonits*, is about to appear at Dubrovnik (Ragusa). The object of the *Slavonits* will be to promote the sentiment of solidarity among the various Slavonic races, clearing up misunderstandings, particularly those which exist between the Serbs and Croats. The articles are to be printed both in the Cyrillic and Roman characters. Among the contributors will be many writers well known in the Slavonic world of letters.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

M. I. V. BENTKOVSKI is preparing for publication an *Historico-Statistical Atlas of the Caucasus*. It will contain four maps, on which will be indicated the progress of Russian conquest and colonisation in the years 1778, 1803, 1828, and 1853 respectively. These maps will be accompanied by an explanatory text.

THE International African Association have hitherto been very reticent as to the ultimate destination of the Belgian Expedition under MM. Cambier and Dutrieux, but it has now transpired that their objective point is to the westward of the River Lualaba, in Lunda or Ulunda, the region subject to the Mata Yafa or Muata Yanvo, the main portion of which extends over an immense area west of Urua. This will account for the attempt to furnish them with supplies by way of the Congo to which we alluded last week. The Tanganyika portion of the Algerian Missionary Expedition is also instructed to establish a branch mission in the same region, part of which was traversed by the Portuguese Dr. de Lacerda, in his expedition to Cazembe at the close of the last century.

WE understand that Major Serpa Pinto's narrative of his journey across Africa is in a forward state. It will contain much interesting information with regard to the geography, ethnography, and especially the hydrology of the region traversed by him. The English version, we believe, will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.



DR. JULES CREVAUX, whose journeys in French and Dutch Guiana and across the Tumac Humac range into Brazil have been frequently referred to in the ACADEMY, has postponed his return to France, and is about to undertake the exploration of the River Iça, or Putumayo, hoping to be able to reach the Andes by that waterway. The River Iça, which has a course of some 700 miles, rises in Ecuador near the town of Pasto, and flows into the Amazon at San Antonio, seventy miles E.N.E. of Olivença.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the arrival at the settlement of Holsteinborg of the Danish expedition to Greenland referred to in the ACADEMY of April 19. They found that the winter had been unusually mild within the Arctic circle, and although, when they proceeded northwards on May 15, the thermometer was some degrees below freezing point, the ice had quite disappeared. Hopes are entertained that a scientific expedition on a larger scale may be despatched from Denmark next year to follow up the work commenced during the present season by Lieuts. Jøensen and Hammer.

THE death is announced at Jellalabad of the Havildar, one of the band of native explorers organised by the late Col. T. G. Montgomerie, who have in recent years done such good geographical work on the northern frontier of India that one of them, Nain Singh, more widely known as the Pundit, received a gold watch from, and afterwards, in 1877, the gold medal of, the Royal Geographical Society. Hyder Shah, or the Havildar as he was called, also did excellent work in the same field.

AT a meeting of persons interested in Japanese art, literature, folk-lore, &c., recently held under the presidency of Sir Rutherford Alcock, it was resolved to form a society to be called the "Nipon (Japan) Institute." It is proposed that the institution shall consist of the following sections:—Antiquities, art, anthropology, folk-lore, geography, history, language, literature, &c., and that there shall be branches in Japan, China, India, Australia, the United States, and on the Continent of Europe. The scheme appears a somewhat ambitious one, and it is difficult to see how it can be carried out with a subscription of 10s. per annum. It would probably have had a better chance of success had matters relating to China been included within its sphere of action.

It is becoming quite a serious undertaking to keep *au courant* of the literature of the proposed Darien Isthmus Canal. Apart from the various records of the proceedings of the late congress, the official account of which will shortly be published under the editorship of M. Charles Hertz, the last *Bulletin* of the French Geographical Society gives some letters on the subject from Lieut. L. N. B. Wyse, who has also prepared a memoir for the geographical section of the British Association. M. Virlet d'Aoust, a member of the congress, has been propounding his views at great length in *La Correspondance Scientifique*, while *La France Financière* continues to open its columns to M. Lucien de Puydt's advocacy of his opposition scheme.

THE third meeting of the International Congress of Americanists, of which the second session was held at Luxembourg in 1877, will take place at Brussels from September 23 to 26. The first day will be devoted to the history of America before the time of Columbus, and to the history of the discovery of the New World; the second to archaeology; the third to anthropology and ethnography; and the fourth to linguistics and palaeography.

It is announced that the second session of the International Congress of Commercial Geography, commenced last year at Paris, will be held at Brussels from September 27 to October 1. The Belgian Geographical Society, in con-

junction with that of Antwerp, is making the preliminary arrangements for the meeting.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE only article in *Mind* which can be said to have much freshness or interest is Mr. Grant Allen's discussion of the origin of the sense of symmetry. Even this, however, the reader may find it necessary to re-cast, for it is only at the close of his paper that Mr. Allen comes to ask how we get our sense for symmetry, and discovers the first germs of the taste in "the recognition of an intelligible plan" and the "inherited effect of usage." Our tendency to give expression to the symmetry thus recognised, Mr. Allen traces, in the first instance, to the general nature of organic movement. "Our muscles and limbs all act in a rhythmical manner, and the products of their activity have a certain general tendency to be symmetrical in accordance with the natural rhythm." But there is also a passive factor leading us to symmetry, and this is its general existence in nature. The vegetable and the animal world would supply primitive man with constant illustrations of symmetrical arrangement.

"Above all, however, we must place the influence of the human figure and features themselves, the bilateral symmetry of legs and arms, of eyes and ears, of nose, mouth, and cheeks, which strikes every child and every savage so forcibly, and which imprints itself upon all the earlier attempts at imitative art." It was, of course, only gradually that man developed these predisposing causes to symmetrical production. "Ages of previous aesthetic culture are pre-supposed in our kitchen fire-irons;" and Mr. Allen sketches, with his usual felicity, the probable development of the tendency as it passed from the art products of the drift and cave period to more recent ages. Following upon Mr. Allen's article, Mr. W. James gives us, under the title of "The Sentiment of Rationality," a foretaste of a forthcoming work on "the motives which lead men to philosophise." Mr. James has evidently a keen eye for the weak points in the armour of most schools of thought, and his work promises to be full of suggestive criticism. The interest of the present instalment lies in the manner in which the writer explains both unity and clearness as the "great aesthetic needs of our logical nature" which philosophy must satisfy, and vindicates the philosopher's title to consider the world as "a matter susceptible of rational formulation in the deepest, most inward sense, and not as a disintegrated sand-heap." Mr. Carveth Read makes some useful criticisms on Kuno Fischer's work on *Bacon and his Followers*, objecting particularly to the way in which Fischer subordinates historical fact to a preconceived logical development. Prof. Bain has little of special interest to tell about John Stuart Mill, and Mr. Keynes has nothing very new to say about the "Position of Formal Logic," while Mr. Edgeworth's "Hedonical Calculus" will, we fear, be instructive only to mathematically-minded readers. The critical notices embrace an appreciative criticism of the second volume of Sigwart's *Logik* by Mr. Venn, who deserves credit for recommending a thoroughly valuable book to English readers.

#### NOTES FROM EGYPT.

Cairo: July 6, 1879.

M. A. Rhoné, author of *L'Egypte à petites journées*, has been spending the winter and, so far, the summer in Cairo, and has been diligently preparing materials for a second edition of his work. While devoting the greater part of his time to ancient Egypt, he has by no means omitted to explore the monuments of Cairo, and the results of his labours may be

looked forward to with considerable interest. M. Rhoné was much gratified by the reception that his book met with in England. He has been also preparing a catalogue of all the published writings of Mariette Pacha, with whom he has been spending a considerable time at Boulak, up to the time of the Pacha's departure for Europe.

The Boulak Museum, which has been for some time closed to the public, is being raised forty centimètres, and other precautions are being taken to render it secure against the attacks of future high Niles.

Mr. E. T. Rogers promises us a translation, or perhaps an abstract, of the portion of El-Makrizi's *Khitat* that describes the mosques and religious edifices of Cairo. A translation of the whole of the *Khitat* has long been a great desideratum; but there seems but little prospect at present that it will be taken in hand by any Arabic scholar. The section respecting the mosques will, therefore, be exceedingly welcome.

A translation into French of Esh-Sharkawi's useful little sketch of the dynasties that have ruled Egypt from the Mohammedan conquest down to the French invasion is also being made by Yakoub Artin Bey, who intends to supply a chapter bringing the record down to the present time. Esh-Sharkawi wrote at the beginning of the present century.

It is to be regretted that the copious notes and statistics collected by Ali Pacha Mubarek, respecting the city of Cairo, should still exist in MS. only. Since the time of El-Makrizi no Oriental, probably, has devoted so much time to the subject; and his notes, if carefully revised, either by the Pacha himself, or by other competent persons, would, and it is to be hoped will, form a valuable work, when printed at Boulak. It was generally understood some years ago that Ali Pacha Mubarek was writing a History of Egypt, and of Cairo in particular; but it would seem that he has, for the time at any rate, abandoned the idea.

The Government Press at Boulak is being considerably enlarged. The new portions are being built round an open square which will be planted with trees, and provided with a fountain, or small kiosque, in the centre. The press was originally founded by Mohammed Ali in 1828. The director is Hussein Bey, who also presides over the adjoining paper manufactory. Among other works the *Khitat* of El-Makrizi, now rather difficult to obtain, is being reprinted; but the new edition will not be ready for publication for two or three years.

The walls of Cairo, on the north side, in the district called Fagaleh, continue to be destroyed, the stones being sold for building purposes.

ROLAND L. N. MICHELL.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### General Literature.

- ARNOLD, Edwin. *The Light of Asia; or, the Great Renunciation. Being the Life and Teaching of Gautama, &c.* Trübner. 7s. 6d.  
CLIFFORD, the late W. K. *Lectures and Essays.* Ed. Leslie Stephen and F. Pollock. Macmillan.  
GOLDSTUCKER, the late T. *Literary Remains.* W. H. Allen & Co. 21s.  
JAHRBUCHER f. jüdische Geschichte u. Literatur. Hrg. v. N. Brühl. 4. Jahrg. Frankfurt-a-M.: Erbes. 6 M.  
PITRÉ, G. *Usi natalizi, nuziali e funebri del popolo siciliano.* Napoli: Detken & Rocholl. 4 L.

##### History.

- DUGAST-MATIFREUX. *Nantes ancien et le pays Nantais.* Nantes: Morel.  
JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, E. *Guerres maritimes sous la République et l'Empire.* Paris: Charpentier. 7 fr. 50 c.  
MALME-BURY ABBEY, Register of. Ed. J. S. Brewer. Vol. I. Rolls Series. 10s.

##### Philology, &c.

- GEIGER, W. *Handbuch der Awestasprache.* Grammatik, Chrestomathie u. Glossar. Brangen: Deichert. 12 M.  
GUSTAFSSON, E. *De vocum in poematis graecis consonantia.* Berlin: Mayer & Müller.  
SIEFF, B. *Incerti auctoris liber "de origine gentis Romanæ,"* m. Einleitg. München: Rieger. 1 M. 80 Pf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

A LATIN FRAGMENT OF PLUTARCH'S SERTORIUS.  
Eton College: July 19, 1879.

Some time ago, while examining the bindings of some books in the old parish library of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds (now kept at the Guildhall)—which contains some rare editions, e.g., a fine copy of the Homer of 1488, which (to the small credit of the authorities be it spoken) is kept on the floor among dusty tomes, wormed, damp, and torn; and which library is also a rich field for MS. fragments—I chanced upon two slips of vellum, in a clear, large hand, of the tenth to eleventh centuries, containing the following fragment of a Latin translation of Plutarch's Life of Sertorius, with part of the Preface to the same, which, not being able to ascertain whether it has appeared before now in any of the old editions of Plutarch, I here transcribe. It begins abruptly thus (the fragments are in vol. 135):—

"(do)—ctrinis. Aut de . . . [illegible: next line] gubernatione rerum publicarum Pericli, Soloni et Catoni aut in hac ipsa de qua contendimus militari arte, Pyrrho aut Hannibali aut Fabio Maximo aut M. Marcello aut G . . . Iulio Cesari secula nostra pares aliquos aut comparandos queunt proferre. Sed nos de his rebus alio in loco uberius disseremus nunc autem cum in proximis diebus Sertorii praestantissimi et callidissimi [the MS. has but one 'l'] du . . . ."

The next piece is:—

"ducis facta in greco legerem hujus questionis a . . . nitus uitam ejus in latinum conuersam tibi mittendam decreui ut et amorem nostrum erga te propensissimum recognosceres, et si quando in sermones eorum hominum deuenires hujus quoque uiri exemplo temeritatem contentendium perfringere et segnitiam oburgari posses. Vale."

The next two fragments are part of the translation itself; thus:—

"—arcas fuit, utrumque ab apro interemptum fuisse duorum Atheonum [sic], alterum a canibus, alterum ab amatoribus discriptum, duorum Scipionum ab altero uictos Carthaginienses, ab altero funditus euersos. Troiam ob Laumedontis equos primum ab Hercule deinde per ligneum equum ab Agamemnone tertio propter equum qui in porta consistens Iliensibus claudere uolentibus impedimento fuit a Charidemo . . ."

(2) "duce captam fuisse duarum ciuitatum que olentissimarum plantarum nomina habent Io scilicet et Smyrna in altera natum fuisse Homerum in altera decessisse. Age et his adiungamus qui duces maxime bellaciosissimi fuerunt eos altero caruisse oculo Philippum Antigonom Hannibalem et Sertorium de quo ista scribimus quem Philippo continentiore in mulieres, Antigono fideliores in amicos, Hannibale placabiliorem in hostes quis ostendat. In . . . ."

Here ends the last fragment. The writing, as above mentioned, is remarkably beautiful. Traces of rubricated uncials occur at the end of fragment 2 of the Preface.

I have from time to time noticed other mentionable fragments in this library, both MS. and printed. For instance, in vol. 194 are two leaves of a printed book which (though possessed of the smallest possible knowledge of printed books) I should assign to the fifteenth century. They are headed: "Questio Bar: intra demonem et v'ginem Mariam," and contain the beginning of a romance founded upon ecclesiastical and civil law; a law-suit before Jesus Christ, between mankind and the devil, the Virgin appearing as "Advocata mundi." It resembles the "Lis Cristi et Belial," another fifteenth-century book, and is full of oddities. At one point we read: "Tunc demon stridens dentibus admovit manum ad marsupium et extraxit libellum et coepit legere in Genesi." I am thus particular in my account of this fragment, because I think it may possibly be part of a rare book, not having elsewhere found it mentioned. In Nos. 205-6-7 are five leaves of an early MS. of the Pandects (?) or some other work of jurisprudence,

consisting of extracts from various lawyers, surrounded by a commentary.

In Nos. 212-3-4 are a good many pieces of a late encyclopaedia (Latin MS. paper) of agriculture. I do not know whether these few facts and fragments are likely to prove of any use to people of antiquarian, bibliographical, or classical tastes. I only hope they may.

M. R. JAMES.

## THE WANDERINGS OF IO.

London: July 18, 1879.

The inference that, since Procopius in his fourth book does not mention Avars by name, there were therefore no Avars at the time he wrote in the Caucasus, seems to me founded on a misapprehension. Procopius describes in detail, not (as your correspondent's argument assumes) the whole Caucasian isthmus, but that part of it which had come under or into immediate contact with Roman rule. Beyond the Alani, generally identified with the Ossetes, who dwelt about the Fort of Dariel, the key of the empire, he is content to say there were "other Hunnish tribes." As Paulus Diaconus (quoted in Milman's *Gibbon*, vol. v., p. 176) tells us, "Auares primum Huni, postea de regis proprii nomine Auares appellati sunt," this seems as much as could be expected.

Geographers of authority assume that Avars have been near the Caucasus, if not always, from very remote times. Eichwald (vol. iii.) considers that the Avars lived originally north of the Caucasus, and near the Caspian; and Maltebrun calls the Caucasian Avars "the parent-race" of the well-known tribe.

We know as a fact that the next neighbours to the east of the Ossetes were called Avars 1,200 years ago, and we also know that on the same spot at the present day there is a tribe called by the same name, but speaking of themselves as Maarubal, or "dwellers in the mountains," who use a language of their own (*vide* Klaproth) in daily life, but Arabic in their mosques and in writing. Their capital was Chunsakh (Castle of the Chunni [?], a name found in the Byzantine historians as belonging to a division of the Avar race). Their chief (while they had one) was known as the Avar khan, and ruled over several districts. They excelled in intelligence the neighbouring tribes.

Whether these people, as Byzantine writers may lead us to believe, entered the Caucasus for the first time in the fifth century (Priscus, p. 158) of our era, or whether, as may appear more probable from Georgian chronicles and other considerations, some Avars formed part of a much earlier invasion, is a matter open to discussion and difference of opinion. But remembering that two years ago the contemporary chroniclers of our own day did not know the difference between Lesghians and Circassians, I am not disposed to give weight exclusively to the expressions or omissions of Byzantine writers, and I still incline to believe that there were Avars as well as Scythians "near the Caucasus" in the days of Aeschylus.

Whether the poet included them in his catalogue is another question, and the reading 'Aβaρίας seems deserving of careful consideration. The remarkable description (Procopius De B. G., l. iv. c. 9) of the Abazian fortress on one of the last seaward spurs of the Caucasus may fairly be referred to in support of this interesting suggestion. Moreover, the Abazes (not to be confused with the Tehechess Abazekh) were at one time a distinct and considerable people.

The Βρωχοί, I agree, are very likely identical with the Barrakai or Braki of our time. The Μεχόι are probably the Makhosh, Moukhosh, or (Russian) Myketians south of the Kouban, not (as is suggested) a tribe east of the Dariel. The

Sagidae might be the Psadug (?). The Zechi are not far to seek. "Zyehi in lingua volgare, greca, et latina così chiamati, et da Tartari et Turchi dimandati Circassi, et in loro proprio linguaggio Adige," writes Ramusio (quoted by Klaproth, vol. i., p. 340). With the aid of Pliny, Strabo and Arrian, Klaproth, Eichwald, and Du-bois de Montpereux, a local habitation might very likely be found for the other names given, and most of the ancient tribes identified. But your columns are not the place for a general discussion of the classical geography of the Caucasus.

I must only add that Procopius speaks of Ααζοί and never of Ααροί, a slip of the pen which I refer to because, had he mentioned both, the latter form would suggest at once Lesghians; and that "Suonnees" seems to me an undesirable addition to the many ways we already have of representing the name of the classical Suani.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD.

## SCIENCE.

*A Manual of the Geology of India.* Chiefly compiled from the Observations of the Geological Survey. By H. B. Medlicott, M.A., and W. T. Blanford, A.R.S.M., F.R.S. Published by the Government of India. (Trübner & Co.)

It has occurred to the authorities of the Geological Survey of India that the public stand sorely in need of some friendly guide to summarise the work of the Survey, and at the same time to piece together the fragmentary notices of Indian geology which are scattered up and down our scientific literature. There can be no question that the idea is a good one, for the results of the Survey lie buried in a ponderous pile of official publications, expensive to procure and difficult to digest. The Survey is also in possession of many observations which have not been recorded in their publications, and it were indeed a pity that these observations should be lost to the scientific world. One generation of geologists passes away, and another rises to take its place; but the new generation ought to start with the full advantage of the experience of its predecessors. Many of the older members of the Indian Survey are no longer with us; and, above all else, we miss the leading spirit who shaped its early course and guided it to maturity. Had Dr. Oldham's health permitted him to remain as Superintendent of the Survey, it was his intention to edit, if not actually to write, a Manual of Indian Geology similar to that which is now in our hands. On his retirement, the task of preparing the work fell upon his successor, Mr. Medlicott, and upon the deputy-superintendent, Mr. W. T. Blanford. These officers fully recognised the difficulties which beset the student who seeks to acquire a knowledge of Indian geology; they felt, indeed, that a compendium upon this subject was not merely desirable, but—to use their own words—"absolutely necessary."

The interest which is taken in the development of our Indian Empire had naturally led to the preparation of several works on the general geology of India, such as the admirable sketch compiled by Prof. Duncan. But it may be safely said that no work on the subject hitherto published has been anything like so full and so trustworthy as the work which is now before us. Both its authors



have been engaged upon the Survey almost from its commencement, and they are consequently familiar with the structure of large areas of the country which they describe, while their official position places at their disposal information not accessible to anyone who is not attached to the Survey.

A sketch of the geological structure of India would be of small service without an accompanying map. Messrs. Medlicott and Blanford have accordingly prepared a general geological map, which they modestly put forth as nothing more than a "Preliminary Sketch." Large areas, it is true, are necessarily left blank, while others are merely coloured from imperfect information derived from sketch surveys or from rapid traverses. Still, when compared with earlier maps of India, such as that of Greenough, it shows a marvellous advance in our knowledge of Indian geology. The geological lines have been laid down upon a map which is unfortunately defective in topographical details. On a scale of sixty-four miles to an inch, it is too small for the insertion of the names of many localities for fossils and other places of geological interest to which reference is made in the work itself. Another difficulty arises in the spelling of Oriental names; some of the places on the map have their names spelt according to one and some according to the other of the two systems which are in vogue. With regard to the colouring, it would have been well, we think, to attach figures to the several geological formations, so that a corresponding index would have shown in a moment what formation occurred in a particular locality, even if the colouring were not sufficiently distinctive.

Next to the care which has been bestowed upon the preparation of this work, we are struck with the lowness of the price at which it is issued. Here are two thick volumes, in cloth, brimful of valuable matter, illustrated with twenty lithographic plates of fossils, and accompanied by a large folding map of India, coloured geologically, and mounted on canvas, and the price of the entire work is but eight rupees! This is a curious contrast to the cost of the publications of certain other Surveys, and it raises a feeling of admiration for the Government which is sufficiently enlightened to place its results within reach of the ordinary student, instead of virtually closing the avenues of science against him, as has been done elsewhere, by the excessive cost of its publications.

F. W. RUDLER.

*The Correspondence of Cicero.* Edited by R. Y. Tyrrell, Professor of Latin in Dublin University. (Dublin: University Press.)

*Ciceronis De Oratore, lib. I.* Edited by A. S. Wilkins, Professor of Latin in Owens College. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

PROF. TYRRELL has undertaken a gigantic task, which very few editors have yet had the hardihood to attempt. The volume just published contains but eighty out of more than eight hundred letters, yet the editor shows no anxiety. He is a brilliant and a confident scholar; he promises us a revision of the text and a complete commentary, and this work of

a lifetime causes him no misgiving. But in no sense is the present instalment a finished product of deliberate labour. One feels that too much has been attempted, and too little thoroughly carried out.

The book opens with an essay on Cicero's public life, in which the writer, getting entangled almost at the outset in a controversy with Mr. Beesly, leaves but a misty impression on the mind of what he wishes himself to teach us about Cicero. On one point, indeed, he is explicit—that Cicero was a much more important political personage than we commonly suppose; he does not doubt that, "had Cicero chosen, the Triumvirate might have been a Quattuorvirate." True, indeed, if Cicero had not been Cicero. But from such speculations we learn nothing; and how Cicero came to be what he was, and why it was that circumstances were too strong for him, Prof. Tyrrell does not make any serious attempt to explain. Much more useful is the essay on Cicero in his private life, a subject more within the compass of a few pages. Yet we cannot feel that we are really introduced by these two essays to the Cicero of the letters; the writer has attempted what is impossible in the space allotted, and we must still turn to Abeken or Suringar or Drumann to lead us up to the point at which the correspondence begins. The third essay, "On the Letters Themselves," is chiefly occupied with a discussion of the *Commentariolum Petitionis* of Q. Cicero, which the editor has boldly introduced into the correspondence. Putting aside the question whether this can seriously be called a letter, it is rather astonishing to learn that it derives its interest "neither from grace of style nor from matter and contents." But the treatment of the *Commentariolum* is none the less one of the points in the book for which those scholars will be grateful who are anxious on the question of its authenticity, and find it useful in disentangling the political complications of the years 68–63 B.C. The last section of the Introduction, on the style of the letters, contains some welcome remarks on the relation of Cicero's epistolary vocabulary to that of the early Roman comedy—a favourite theme with the editor—and on the use of Greek words, which he most curiously calls the "slang" of Rome. Surely he would be the last to call by this name those useful French words and phrases which he is so clever in selecting as representatives of the Greek? Are they the "slang of London"?

But the most important part of the professor's work is his textual criticism, which is often extremely ingenious, if not always trustworthy. He accepts Baier's collation of the Medicean MS. as "a scientific fact," final and conclusive, but he declines to adopt Baier's text as a whole, and occasionally introduces conjectures of his own. His notes in support of these, and of other suggestions now adopted in the text, are often so clever that it is impossible to avoid wishing that he had undertaken a voyage of critical discovery through the letters, and published a preliminary volume without text or essays. In that case we might have had a book of serious importance, unblemished by the carelessness that marks many of these notes. How are we to trust the conclusions of an editor who,

to support a most ingenious pair of conjectures, conjures up the name of a town that never existed, or, in order to restore the reading of the Editio Romana, makes Cicero allude, in 61 B.C., to a speech which was only delivered five years later? In the latter case (p. 75, *Att.* i. 14), Prof. Tyrrell is clearly not seriously referring to the speech *pro Sestio*, though he repeats the name twice in the same note, and has made one correction in this very note in his "addenda et corrigenda"; yet the whole value of the note and of his emendation depends upon his making it quite clear to what speeches he alludes. In *Q. Fr.* i. 2, 5 (p. 196), it is suggested that Cicero intends to make a bad pun in the middle of his serious letter of advice to his brother: this pun, which I have not space to explain in full, rests on the assumption that a town existed in Asia Minor called "Blandus." There was, indeed, a town named *Blaudus*, about the orthography of which there is much doubt, but there is not the least reason to suppose that it ever took the form *Blandus*, or was pronounced in a manner compatible with this most inappropriate play on words. But other *loci vexati* are treated more successfully. The conjecture ἡλίον ἀναμνα in *Att.* i. 1, for the mutilated reading of M, is perhaps more probable than the common correction ἀνάμνα. The proposed substitution of "Iphieratem" for "Epicratem," in the beginning of *Att.* ii. 3, 1, is very ingenious, and is supported by a parallel case of palaeographic variation in *Aen.* ii. 340. There are also many other suggestions of much interest, as may be seen at a glance in the Table which the editor has wisely added to his Introduction. Many of them are far from convincing, but they are for the most part defended with great critical acumen, if not with sufficient wariness and diffidence. I will quote one instance in which Prof. Tyrrell seems to have succeeded in restoring the reading of M. The last words of *Fam.* v. 2, 7, are usually read thus: "quod populus item magna voce me vere iurasse iuravit": "item" being the old correction for the "idem" of M. Prof. Tyrrell, by comparing a passage in *De Rep.* i. 7, is enabled, with great probability, to restore "idem" as the object of "iuravit."

For interpretation Prof. Tyrrell relies largely on his power of translating, which is undeniably great. In a lecture lately published at Oxford, Prof. Nettleship has told us that one of Maurice Haupt's three canons of interpretation was "Never translate;" and it is not unfair to say that in this edition the translations will not be of great value to the conscientious student. They enable the editor, however, to work out his own method of commenting, which consists in stating at once his own view of a passage, and then proceeding to justify it; and they have the effect of making the notes clear and fairly brief, though sometimes, perhaps, rather one-sided or egotistical.

In other respects the book suffers sadly from the want of careful revision. Misprints abound in it; so also do inconsistencies of spelling. We have "suscenseo" in the text, and "succenseo" in a note (pp. 266-7); Pompeius in one line, and Pompey in the next (p. 54); Eussner in one place, and Eussener in another; Stephanus is twice called

Stephens in the same note. Then we read with astonishment that the flag waved on the Janiculum during the assemblies of the *Tribes*, and that there prevailed a perfect *entente cordiale* between the Senate and the *Optimates*, which was Cicero's political aspiration. Fastidious readers may object to have *Αἰδέομαι* *Τρῶας* explained by "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" or to find "Sampsiceramus" translated in four different places—the Sheikh, the Emir, the Pasha, and (strangest of all) the Khedive. And surely, in an edition in which the letters are arranged in chronological order, we might have expected a few words upon the principles which determine the arrangement; but this want will perhaps be supplied in some of the forthcoming volumes, when the difficulties of chronology begin to be more pressing than in the early letters. It is to be hoped, however, that these volumes will not appear too rapidly. The editor has brilliant scholarship, acute perception, and great confidence in himself; he is evidently an excellent linguist and a wide reader. These are valuable qualities for an editor of Cicero's letters, and, if exactness and deliberation be added in bringing out the rest of the work, it will probably take a high place in the estimation of scholars.

The edition of the *De Oratore* by Prof. Wilkins, of Owens College, of which the first book was published in February, promises to be a work of a very different character. It appears to represent the labour of many years; it shows the coolness and caution of a scholar who has made himself master of the "difficillima ars nesciendi." It has been thoroughly revised, and is fortified by the accurate assistance and learning of Mr. Roby. The Introduction is really an introduction. The longest section of it, that on the history of rhetoric, is clear and compressed, and directs the reader to all the best modern works on the subject; and it is conveniently followed by a minute analysis of the *Rhetorica ad Herennium*, a book to which I for one should be glad to see Prof. Wilkins direct his attention still more closely. It has as yet had scant justice at the hands of scholars, and the editor of the *De Oratore* would come to it with half his work already done. In his commentary, Prof. Wilkins has a great deal to say both on the state of the text and on Cicero's diction, and it is said for the most part clearly and concisely. Here and there, perhaps, the notes are overloaded with matter which might find a more suitable place in appendices or monographs, but this common failing of English note-writing is due, no doubt, to the great want of philological periodicals in this country to carry off our surplus learning. Exception may be taken now and then to Prof. Wilkins' conclusions—e.g., to his explanation of "per transennam" in sec. 162, where the figure is surely rather that of a lattice-work cabinet in a rich man's house than of a merchant's shop-front. Occasionally we feel the want of a note, as on the "libellus" of M. Antonius (secs. 94 and 208); and in sec. 32 the short comment on the word "humanitas" might have been made more interesting by a collection of passages from this very book. A more detailed examination must be reserved for the appearance of the remaining books; but it is impossible not to feel grateful for so

careful and sympathetic a treatment of the most masterly of Cicero's dialogues. Cicero's literary character, unjustly assailed in Germany, is finding able advocates among English scholars. Mr. Reid is almost enthusiastic, and Profs. Tyrrell and Wilkins are thoroughly in sympathy with their author.

W. WARDE FOWLER.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Anthropological Studies on the Skulls of Murderers.*—One of the most curious collections in the great Anthropological Museum in the Paris Exhibition of last year was a collection of thirty-six skulls of murderers who have been guillotined in France. This collection has been carefully studied by Dr. Bordier, who has published the results of his studies in the last number of Broca's *Revue d'Anthropologie*. The most striking result of his observations is the very large cubic capacity of these crania. In fact, the average volume of the thirty-six skulls, measured with shot by Broca's method, is as much as 1,547.91 cubic centimeters. Eliminating, however, one of the skulls which is of unusual size (2,076 cubic centimeters) and is obviously abnormal, the average is reduced to 1,531 cubic centimeters. But even this figure is considerably higher than the average of any ordinary series of modern crania. In order to find skulls of equal capacity it is necessary to go back to prehistoric times; thus the capacity of Solutré skulls is 1,615, and that of the type from the cave of L'Homme Mort is 1,606.5 cubic centimeters. The development of the murderers' skulls is not in the frontal, but in the parieto-occipital region; and it appears to indicate a low intellectual standard, with a strong tendency to powerful action. Most of the cerebral characteristics presented by the skulls of these criminals are comparable with those of prehistoric races. A murderer may be regarded as an anachronism, and his character may be explained on the principle of atavism, or reversion to an early type. If a prehistoric savage could be introduced into modern society he would probably become a notorious criminal; on the other hand, if one of the brutal murderers of modern times had lived in prehistoric ages, he might have been a chief of his tribe, highly respected.

*American Journal of Mathematics, Pure and Applied.* Vol. I., No. 4. (Baltimore.) M. Edouard Lucas brings to a conclusion his long and valuable paper, "Théorie des Fonctions numériques simplement périodiques." In it are discussed, in addition to other matters, theorems "due to Fermat, Lejeune Dirichlet, Pell, Fibonacci, Gauss, and other algebraists." The date of the paper, December 1877, explains how it comes to pass that no later case of failure of Fermat's statement that  $2^m + 1$  is a prime than Euler's is given on p. 292. It is probable that M. Lucas's investigations may have led M. Pervouchine to the discovery of two further cases of failure, which have been recently verified in this country. Four diagrams accompany this article. Mr. H. T. Eddy, of Cincinnati, writes on "The Two General Reciprocal Methods in Graphical Statics." "The methods employed are merely applications of the parallelogram of forces, so systematised and combined that the skilful draughtsman is able by these geometrical processes alone to make computations sufficiently exact for practical purposes with a rapidity and insight into the real relations of the quantities treated which often far surpasses that of any algebraic or numerical process." These methods are coming into general use in this country. Prof. Clerk Maxwell led the way with his Reciprocal Figures (*Phil. Magazine*,

1864), and Prof. Crofton, also, has long employed the method; but, as yet, the beautiful propositions obtained by Cremona (*Le Figure reciproche nella Statica grafica*, 1872), and Culmann, the father of graphical statics (*Graphische Statik*, 1866 and 1875), are known to a limited circle here. Mr. Eddy's object is, following up an idea in Poncelet's *Mémoire de l'Officier du génie*, to establish a general graphical method of which Poncelet's special solution is a particular case. In attempting this he "establishes the general properties of the equilibrium polygon from mechanical considerations, instead of deriving them from higher geometry, and thus obtains the corresponding properties of the new method," which he calls the *frame pencil* method. Two diagrams illustrating the equilibrium polygon method and the frame pencil method are given. Prof. Lipschitz, of Bonn, gives a demonstration of a fundamental theorem (relating to *prepared forms*) obtained by Dr. Sylvester, and a note by the discoverer accompanies the demonstrations. By the late Prof. Clifford there is a short but matterful note on applications of Grassmann's Extensive Algebra, in which he determines "the place of quaternions and of his own biquaternions in the more extended system." It also contains a generalisation of them applicable to any number of dimensions. The motion of a point upon the surface of an ellipsoid (T. Craig); on a problem of isomerism, and a note on indeterminate exponential forms (F. Franklin); a synoptical table of the irreducible invariants and covariants to a binary quintic with a scholium on a theorem in conditional hyperdeterminants (J. J. Sylvester, F.R.S.); the tangent to the parabola (quaternion proofs by Messrs. Holman and Engler); and notes by Dr. Frankland, Mr. Muir, Prof. Cayley, and Mr. Loudon, fill up a number which is, to our mind, exceptionally good. Mr. Halsted furnishes *addenda* to his paper on the bibliography of hyperspace and non-Euclidean geometry, in which he has incorporated the works whose titles we gave in our notice of his article (ACADEMY, October 26, 1878), though we hardly recognised the fact at first, as our title (ACADEMY) is printed in ordinary type. If we mistake not, O. Schmitz-Dumont has remarks on this subject in his *Die mathematischen Elemente der Erkenntnistheorie: Grundriss einer Philosophie der mathematischen Wissenschaften* (Berlin, pp. xv., 452).

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE last number of the *Nordisk Tidskrift för Filologi* (Ny række IV.) contains a highly-interesting identification of *Lódur* (one of the names of Loki in the Norse mythology) with the Hindoo *Vrtrá*, literally, the "coverer," or "concealer," from the root *var*, by Adolf Noreen. Noreen shows that the series *ultrá*, *voltrá*, *voldra*, *vlódra*, is perfectly regular according to laws stated by Verner and Schmidt.

In the April *Romania*, H. d'A. de Jubainville examines, with negative results, the supposed relations of Old Irish versification with Romanic; P. Meyer shows that the Old Provençal subjunctive in *es* comprises two distinct terminations, one in *es* (taken by verbs with perfect in *ét*), the other in *és*; G. Paris publishes (the only existing print being incorrect and hardly accessible), with remarks, an Old French rhymed Life of St. Alexius, of about 1200 A.D.; P. Meyer gives a thirteenth-century verse treatise on Provençal grammar (written in Provençal by a Pisan), of interest chiefly for a few references to the literature; M. Cohendy and A. Thomas print, from a MS. dated 1507, a poem on the Holy Spirit, written three centuries earlier in the Auvergnat dialect; and H. Carnoy contributes a large collection of living Picard tales,



children's games. &c. Among the smaller articles and reviews may be noted J. Ulrich's explanation of Old French *amonester* (whence Mid. English *amonesten*, now *admonish*) and the cognate Romanic words by a participial formation in *est* (common in North Italian) on the analogy of *comestus*; G. Paris's proposal of *addere* as the source of Italian *andare*, &c., and probably of French *aller*; and the same scholar's review of Suchier's edition of *Aucassin et Nicolette* compared with his own.

THE June number of the *Indian Antiquary* contains an abstract of a native poem on "The Fall of Pitan Somnath," by Major Watson, who points out the incorrectness of previous references to this work by Col. Tod in his *Annals of Rajasthan*. Mr. Walhouse, late of the Bombay C.S., continues his archaeological notes, dealing especially with "The Westward Spread of some Indian Metaphors and Myths," and giving an explanation from Eastern and Buddhist legends of some remarkable mediaeval frescoes lately discovered in two ancient English churches at Chaldon, in Surrey, and at Belton, near Yarmouth. Mr. Foulkes, Chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore, has an article on a copper-plate grant of the Pallava King Nandi Varma, and there is a further instalment of Col. Yule and Mr. Burnell's "Glossary of Anglo-Indian Terms." The number closes with a lengthy and appreciative review of Mr. Rhys Davids' work on Buddhism published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which is considered to be the best manual on that subject now available for the general reader.

THE Rev. Cornelius Alwis, of Colombo, is issuing, in parts, a new *History of the Island of Lankā*, consisting of extracts from the native histories of Ceylon entitled *Pūjāwāliya* and *Sarvajña-guṇālaykāra*, and accompanied by a literal translation into English. Part i. has already been published at Colombo by F. Coorey and Co., and includes a number of parallel passages from the corresponding passages of the different Pāli chronicles. Mr. Alwis is already well known as the author of the best edition we have of the *Nāmāwāliya* or Sinhalese Amara Kosha, and we trust his present venture will not, like so many similar undertakings in India, come to an end with the first part.

MAJOR FRYER, Deputy-Commissioner of British Burmah, has brought out, as a separate work, his excellent edition of *Vuttodaya*, the standard Pāli work on Pāli metre (Trübner). It was composed in the reign of Parākrama the Great of Ceylon, by Saṅgharakkhita Thera, who is better known by his other name of Moggalāna, by which also his Grammar is usually spoken of. The *Vuttodaya* describes, in 136 verses, the different metres current in Pāli literature, and is founded on the *Vṛtta ratnākara*, a Sanskrit work on post-Vedic metres by Kedarā Bhaṭṭa. Though little more than a catalogue, it will be found useful, and the present edition is a great improvement on that of Minayeff.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

##### PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, June 20.)

DR. J. A. H. MURRAY in the Chair. Mr. R. N. Cust delivered a lecture on the chief languages of Africa, illustrating his remarks by reference to Stanford's latest map, and a classification table prepared for the purpose. The languages of Africa were divided by him into six families, following the lead of Dr. Friedrich Müller, of Vienna, in the second edition of his *Allgemeine Ethnographie*. They furnish additional facts for the store of grammars and dictionaries supplied by the Church Missionary Society and the Custodian of the Bleek Library at the Cape of Good Hope. These families are:—(1) The Semitic; (2) the Hamitic (both of whom are intruders from Asia);

(3) the Fula-Nuba; (4) the Negro; (5) the Bantic; (6) the Hottentot-Bushman (the latter comprise the aboriginal tribes of possibly the whole of the southern and eastern portions of the continent). Much research has still to be made in the field, and much classification of material already collected, as one single volume was exhibited by Dr. Koelle with the vocabularies of one hundred languages.

#### FINE ART.

*A Tour through the Islands of Orkney and Shetland*. Containing Hints relative to their Ancient, Modern, and Natural History, collected in 1774. By George Low, Author of *Fauna Orcadensis*. With Illustrations from Drawings by the Author, and with an Introduction by Joseph Anderson, Editor of the *Orkneyinga Saga*, &c. (Kirkwall: Peace & Son.)

"THE existence in MS. of a *Tour in Orkney and Shetland*, in 1774, by the Rev. George Low, has long been known to all interested in the literary history of the isles. Pennant, Gough, and Hibbert have severally acknowledged their obligations to its author, while freely availing themselves of his original sketches or descriptions of the scenery, antiquities, and natural history of a region abounding in interest and novelty, but far removed from the ordinary track of the literary traveller. Yet, though the work of Mr. Low has been thus well known and constantly referred to for more than a century by almost all the writers on topics connected with Orkney and Shetland, it has never been made accessible to the public in the form in which it was originally prepared for publication by the author himself. Through the kindness of the late David Laing, LL.D., of the Signet Library, Edinburgh, to whom the MS. belongs, the publishers have now been enabled to supply this long-felt want in Orcadian literature."

The author was born in Forfarshire in 1747, and became a minister in Orkney in 1771, being also a tutor in a family at Stromness. His early researches were mainly microscopical, and a large number of MSS. and drawings connected with them have been preserved.

Mr. Low was ordained to the charge of the parish of Birsay and Harray in 1774, shortly after his return from Shetland, and thenceforth was able to devote himself more fully to his favourite pursuits of zoology and botany, "while the antiquities with which the district is studded gave ample opportunities of indulging his tastes in that direction." The largest MS. by Low which has been preserved is a *History of the Orkneys*, comprised in about 800 quarto pages, and apparently intended for publication. He had prepared many drawings to illustrate it, but these have been lost. The tour and the account of it were undertaken at the request of Thomas Pennant, the naturalist, who visited a large portion of Scotland in 1769 and 1772, but did not traverse these islands. He was elected honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1781.

Mr. Low seems to have been a man of the most liberal disposition with regard to his labour and information—of money he had little to be liberal with—and, for example, wrote to Mr. Paton:—"I am very much obliged to my kind friends who have recommended me to you as capable of giving information," and "could go to the end of the world to serve men who are so obliging." He was afterwards urged to publish some of his works,

and it appears that in those days there was no chance of a publisher undertaking such a work as one on Natural History or Antiquities illustrated, unless the plates were given, for Pennant writes to Paton that he and Gough "will try to raise among friends money for the plates, and then perhaps some bookseller will give a good price for it." He allowed various persons to profit by his labours, and at last, it seems, was afraid that his MSS. would be useless to the world, as "one has taken a leg, another an arm, some a toe, some a finger, and Mr. Pennant the very heart's blood out of it." However, these amputations have not destroyed the interest of the present work. Possibly the parts which relate to zoology and botany may be superseded by other works, but the various notices of antiquities and local customs, though quoted to some extent by subsequent writers, are scattered through various works, and are now to be read in one octavo volume. But, besides the notices of antiquities given in the *Tour*, there are many in the letters now for the first time published by Mr. Anderson in his Introduction to the *Tour*.

As an observer, Mr. Low was a-head of his time. We must not expect that a century ago an antiquary would show the minute accuracy of Greenwell, Lukis, or Rolleston in his account of ancient interments, or that he should, in the small sketches, equal the work of many architectural draughtsmen of the present day.

Part of Orkney was traversed before Shetland, and part after his return thence, so that the reader, if he wishes a continuous notice of the former, must pass from p. 64 to p. 196; but the account of the north isles of Orkney is very meagre.

We learn from various passages and illustrations that the destruction of the ancient monuments has gone on with great success since Low's visit. He quotes, as applicable to Orkney peasants, a statement relating to the Norwegian peasants—that they would not remove a stone which their forefathers had suffered to lie. This feeling is contradicted by some of the author's observations as to the broughs—that they had been used for building; and, from his descriptions of several "Picts' towers," it is evident that the feeling of reverence has not at all checked the destruction between his day and ours. The small circle (or, as he names it, semicircle) of Stenness had then four stones standing; it has now two only. The culprit in this case is known. The "Picts' castle" at Cullswick (p. 88) had then twenty-three feet in height of wall remaining, three of the galleries open, and a considerable portion of the interior face clear. It is now reduced to about half that height, and the interior is full to the brim of the fallen stones. Again, the author gives measures of the brough at Burranness in Yell, from which we learn that considerable damage has been done to it since his visit, for the sketch shows an entrance which is not now visible, and he gives measurements which could not now be taken. The reader can compare the various plans of broughs as described or illustrated by Low with the more full accounts of a few, and the list of all known, in the quarto volume published by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. It is evident that all had isolated

chambers on the ground floor, and that most had galleries over them as at Mousa, but that some (none, however, being mentioned by Low) had isolated chambers above, instead of galleries, as Harray and Burrey in Orkney.

The burgh of Hoysettee in Whalsey, of which the author gives a plan and elevation, closely resembles the outwork of the brough at Clickemin near Lerwick—the brough proper being absent in the former. Was this fort intended to have the tower formed inside it? If not, it must be ranked as a different class of fort, allied to one of the forts near Glenelg, Inverness, and to Garrywhin, Caithness.

"Wardie houses" are described as existing on the tops of several hills. Low calls these "Pights' houses." Though very likely in use in the brough period, they differ in being necessarily on the highest points, and in no sense fortifications. Of course the use of them has lasted till comparatively modern times, though it may be doubted whether fire beacons were often used on these situations, on account of the difficulty of procuring wood and transporting it in sufficient quantity to such spots. Here and there heath might have been used; but peat would but ill serve the purpose, besides being difficult of transport. The fogs must have often been a hindrance. Doubtless these "wart-hills" have done duty as aids to smugglers in late times.

In Lady Kirk at Burwick, in S. Ronaldsey, Low saw and drew a stone which tradition says St. Magnus used as a boat to ferry him over the Pightland Firth. It has on it engraved sinkings in the form of two feet. Low suggests that it was to expose delinquents at the church in times of Popery. We are not bound to believe him. In the narrow causeway which leads to the brough of Clickemin is a stone with similar sinkings in it. Capt. Thomas, in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1878, describes a stone in Argyshire, with one sinking in the shape of a right foot, on which stone he supposes the kings of Dalriada were inaugurated, and he refers to other similar stones. Numbers of elf arrow-points were found in these islands, and were much prized by the natives for their protective powers, so that they could not be persuaded to part with them.

The natives, it appears, gave the name of "thunderbolt" to the stone axes or celts; and here we may notice that, among nations of Celtic as well as Teutonic origin, this name is assigned to these instruments. The elf arrows were the instruments wherewith the fairies or witches injured their cattle, and so the possession of them prevented further attacks by these imps. The thunderbolt, concealed under the eave of a house, protected the dwelling from fire. Low mentions the discovery at Northmavine of seven celts arranged in a circle, with the points towards the centre. It is a curious fact that in the museum at Nantes are eight celts which are stated to have been found in that neighbourhood in a similar position.

Superstition appears to have been rife in Low's day, Kirk sessions and stern Presbyterianism notwithstanding. We are told that in the East, at the present day, it is of evil consequence to state your pleasure at seeing a

person in good health; similarly, in Hoy, "nobody must praise a child, or anything they set a value on." Fortunately, in Orkney, a cure could be effected by a certain liquid concocted by the sages. One of the main crimes of witches was "taking away the profit of a cow," and one does not wonder at the animosity of the owners. Many persons were hanged or burnt for witchcraft in the seventeenth, and some in the eighteenth, century, some of the latest instances being in Orkney. We, therefore, need not be surprised that a minister of Stromness, in 1708, summoned certain persons to appear before the Kirk session to answer charges of procuring or performing sorcery. Hibbert gives several documents relating to witchcraft.

Whether Foula (the fowl-island) is the Thule of the Romans we need not argue with our author. He seems to have been most hospitably entertained, and says that to a stranger "no such thing ever happened in Foula as to pay for eatables." No plough was then in use in Foula, and within fifty years the common plough of Shetland was the one-stilted plough figured in Hibbert. This island, so beautiful in its outline and so interesting in its natural features, was the last home of the "Norn," or Norse language, and our author took down from the mouth of an old man a long ballad in this language, which is given in the book. The Norn version of it was printed by Barry, and the abbreviated English version by Hibbert—both from Low's MS. Most or all of the Shetland ballads relate to the history of Norway. The only crime of which Low accuses the Foula people is misplacing the letter "h," and in this my experience does not corroborate his dreadful assertion. That particular crime is mainly practised by the unaristocratic on this side of the Tweed; but as an example of it in the North we find in some maps and books the insertion of "h" into Ronaldsey, Egilsey, &c., as Ronaldshay, or Ronald-sha, Egil-shay, &c. This, of course, is destructive of the etymology—nearly as bad as the substituting "broch" for "brough," a spelling adopted by some of the Scotch antiquaries.

It is not to be wondered at, in a short tour in which he had to note so much, that he should have omitted a notice of the fishing language or fishing slang of the islands. This answers in some degree to the beggars' language of England or the sporting language of the sixteenth century, which to a certain extent still exists. Not to use the proper terms on the road to the fishing or while at sea would have been, a few years ago, thought unlucky, and, with many a wave-defying Shetlander, have caused a return to his home.

Some of the gentry in the North pursued hawking, for Low mentions the price of a nest of a species of large hawk much valued by the falconer.

When we search the book for the notices of ecclesiastical antiquities we find that those interesting remains have suffered since the date of this tour. For instance, at Norwick, in Unst, "a Popish chapel, pretty entire, particularly the altar, which is cut asbestos." Of this chapel only slight traces remain. So of the very curious church of Deerness, of which Low gives a more exact description

and a sketch. This church, now destroyed, throws some light on the singular arrangement of the remains of the chapel on the brough of Birsay. Compare M'Cormac's chapel at Cashel; but in the case of Deerness the towers were circular, and so allied to Egilsey.

The chapel at Noss was then pretty entire, but now scarcely a trace is left. The only church in Shetland of which a considerable part remains is that in N. Yell, which Low did not visit.

In 1774 articles of living had "risen surprisingly, insomuch that, since the time that honest Brand wrote, many things have risen to a half more, and in others the price is trebled and often more . . . a sheep then at 20s. Scots (1s. 8d. sterling) will now give thrice the money . . . a goose which not long ago was worth no more than 5d. or 6d. now sells for 1s. sterling." The price of ponies was "from 20s. to 50s. sterling, which has risen much of late years, for of old they might have been bought from 5s. to 20s. the highest."

In Low's days there was a packet about five times a year between Lerwick and Leith, and many more landowners resided on their estates than at present reside. There are now two steam vessels in a week.

Those who are interested in the natural history of the islands will find much information in this volume. Doubtless Hibbert, supplied by Low with matter, added more; but his book is not often to be met with.

The late owner of the MS., Dr. Laing, followed up the liberality of the author, and allowed anyone who felt interested in the subject to use the materials collected in the volume.

Enough has been quoted to show the interesting matter contained in the *Tour*. The publishers were fortunate in securing as editor one so well acquainted with the subjects and country treated of, and have certainly spared no pains or money to put forth this posthumous work in good type on good paper.

HENRY DRYDEN.

#### THE MURAL PAINTINGS DISCOVERED IN THE GARDENS OF THE FARNESINA.

THE notice which I see in No. 372 of the ACADEMY on the discoveries in the Farnesina Gardens induces me to send you fuller information concerning these wonderful painted walls. I wished to wait until the explorations were finished in order to include everything relating to this subject in a single letter. I should thus have been able to speak with precision as to the distribution of the various parts of the house, the arrangement of which is not yet fully ascertained. There is no doubt, however, that it belonged to some patrician family, and that the decoration was carried out in the most exquisite taste.

The gardens of the Farnesina extend, as everyone knows, to the north-west of the Ponte Sisto, beyond the walls of Aurelian, which bound the fourteenth region of the city. All that part of the gardens which formed the great projection into the river must give place to the river itself, which will carry its yellow waters where first rose the thick woods of the city, renowned for the masterpieces of Raffaele's art. In laying the foundations of the great embankment which now begins to rise on the left bank of the river from the last arch of the Ponte Sisto, the remains of a large building, belonging to a college of wine merchants, were brought to light, and from hence was derived



that inscription (of the year 102 of our era) which formed the subject of a learned discourse by Prof. Henzen at the meeting of the Institute on March 21. This discovery took place in the southern part of the garden, near the bank of the river. The works were being carried on in the northern part, at the depth of about five metres from the actual level of the soil, when the remains of a painted wall, in continuation of the line of the foundation for the embankment, began to appear. First was seen a large corridor, the walls of which were covered with the finest stucco, and painted with much elegance and simplicity. From the white background stood out greenish pilasters, their capitals and bases ornamented with volutes of various designs. In the midst of every panel formed by the columns was placed a picture, the figures of which, however, were much damaged. The ground-colour of the walls could not have been absolutely white originally, since in some parts, where the painting had been less damaged, the traces of slight landscapes were visible, painted at the sides of the pictures with such delicacy as to recall the highly-finished views on Dresden porcelain and the first period of Capo di Monte.

In examining the thickness of this wall it was perceived that it was also painted in the same style, but if not in a finer manner, at least it was in a much better state of preservation. Here was disclosed a little room, the decorations of which might be compared to those of a small *pinacotheca*. On the upper part of the left wall (the room being parallel to the corridor or *cryptoportico*), in the midst of various panels formed by pilasters and architectural ornaments, were painted, with the greatest finish, some nuptial subjects and ordinary banquets. In the centre of the wall, as though in its proper shrine, was placed a picture in mere outline, with slight touches in the shadows, representing the toilet of Venus. The goddess, sitting in a richly-adorned *cathedra*, turned her face towards an *amorino* standing before her, while an attendant handmaid was solely intent on spreading the veil above the diademed head of her mistress. Only the exquisite pictures which adorned the *teleythoi* of Athens can compare with the beauty of this design. At the sides of the *aidicula*, in the part below the pictures first described, ornamental representations of divinities, some of a clearly Egyptian type, were depicted in the middle of bright-red compartments. The centre of the wall facing the entrance was occupied by another *aidicula*, but in the middle of this was placed a picture fully coloured, representing the education of Bacchus. At the sides, instead of divinities, appeared two figures, each sustaining a picture, these latter being executed in simple outline, and representing women playing on the lyre, in the manner of those on the Greek vases. To one of the lyres the musical signs seemed to be appended, which suggested some learned observations published in the *Paris Gazette Musicale*. At the sides of the summit of this beautiful *aidicula*, which was terminated by a winged Victory, appeared, in the midst of architectural ornaments, two other beautiful Victories, and also some small figures of Caryatides. The right wall, divided in a similar manner to the opposite one, had been much damaged; but on this also were visible some well-preserved pictures, executed in full colour on a black ground.

The paintings were not the work of a single artist. It seems as though one person had designed all the architectural parts, leaving the various panels in white, on which different hands had executed the diverse representations. The difference between the paintings on a black ground and those fully coloured, which represent principally banquets and love scenes, is very striking. The co-operation of numerous artists is, moreover, proved by an examination

of the stucco of the ceiling. Among the earth used for refilling were collected many pieces of white stucco belonging to the decorations of the ceiling. There were reliefs of Victories, and of fantastic animals, and pictures representing landscapes and scenes of social life. There were also, however, some little figures of a few centimetres in height, executed rather by moulding than stamping, and delicate enough to resemble the finest Wedgwood reliefs. Scarcely had the skilled workmen, brought expressly from Pompeii, laid these walls open, when a little to the north of this chamber another painted wall began to be visible. It was in a line with the right wall of the little room, but more towards the north. Here appeared another room of larger proportions. The wall on the left of the entrance measured more than eight metres in length. The ornamentation was very simple; a black ground was divided by small columns, in the form of elegant rods, which sustained a frieze, also with a black ground on which were graceful figures. Between one little column and another hung festoons of ivy and oak leaves; and, as on the white ground of the corridor, were traced some views in the highest style of art; thus upon this black background some landscapes were drawn with marvellous taste. At the end of the wall to the left on entering there had been a communication with another room. In the course of years this communication had been closed; but to prevent any interruption of the decoration in this part, the stucco had been adorned with paintings as in the rest of the room. The hand, however, by which these last pictures were executed was not so expert as that of the artist of the first, so that a decided want of harmony was visible.

The work being continued in the direction of the Tiber, in a line with the left wall of this large room, and in connexion with the first chamber, another chamber began to appear, of the same size as the first, and ornamented in a similar manner. Pictures predominated, among which those on a black ground were wonderfully well preserved. Here also, on the lower part of the side walls, were panels coloured red, with figures of divinities. Above, fully coloured pictures alternated with others in simple outline, the latter representing Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, and other deities. Among the paintings on a black ground, the figure of a young girl seated on a marble table, resembling the most beautiful statuettes from Tanagra, on the left wall, and two girls playing with a tame hare, on the right, were especially remarkable. In the middle of the *aidicula* on the wall at the lower end appeared a picture representing a sacrificial scene. On the last but one of the columns which formed the architectural decorations of the left wall were inscribed the words, "Σέλευκος ἐπύθει." It appears to me that this inscription must have been made in the stucco when the lines of the distribution of the ornament were arranged, so that I have no doubt that this name is that of one of the authors of the work.

At the middle of the right wall of this chamber other painted walls began to be seen. Subsequently, a room, which must have opened towards the Tiber, and a corridor turned towards the north, could be observed. The room, scarcely half of which has yet been uncovered, presents, in the midst of square panels of the usual style, some of the most beautiful little figures ever seen. They are in the most delicate outline, the accompanying colour being light, and of great softness. I especially admired a seated female figure, pouring liquid from a little vase. It was, in fact, like a miniature painted on ivory.

The decoration of the corridor is a little bolder, or, it would be more exact to say, less *recherché*. The ground of the walls is white,

and is only painted with columns sustaining figures, which in their turn support the frieze. This is in square panels, adorned with fruit, scenic masks, and landscapes. In one landscape, which is in very good preservation, appears a sea with boats, and also groups of buildings and colonnades on the bank, with figures of men busy drawing the boats to land or fishing, and at some distance a peasant driving his ass.

In the second of the chambers entirely explored, and in the corridor, the mosaic of the pavement has been preserved intact; in the other rooms it has been carried away. That excavations had taken place here at a former period is shown by the fact that not a single article of furniture has been discovered. Apparently the descent was effected by means of openings, and afterwards, the cavities being filled up with earth and stones, the rest of the ceiling, which till then had maintained its position, must have broken down. This ceiling must have been of considerable solidity, since it supported an upper storey, the ascent to which was by a staircase discovered in proximity to the largest room near the end of the corridor with the landscapes. From remains of *opus reticulatum* observed at the edge of the garden, it may be supposed that the remains of the continuation of the upper storey of this splendid house are preserved in that portion of the gardens which has not yet been disturbed. It is said that the Duc di Ripalda, to whom the possession of the Farnesina was ceded by the House of Bourbon for ninety years, intends to make experimental excavations; and if this intention is carried into effect more accurate information on the subject may be gained.

It appears to me, however, that the house extended a little farther towards the Tiber, and that the continuation observed near the garden belonged to another building. The mosaic of the pavement resembles that of the paternal house of Tiberius on the Palatine, and does not in general agree in fineness with the elegance of the walls.

But remains of a most splendid pavement have been recently discovered in the excavations at a Roman villa, perhaps belonging to the Imperial house, in the province of Acquafredda near Prima Porta. This pavement was formed of pieces of ground glass of various colours, cut in the manner of the Florentine mosaic, to form inlaid designs and scrolls, in the style of the Persian glass pavements. There are among them pieces which are perfect imitations of coloured marbles and *pietra dura*, and others representing stars and ribands, in the manner of the beautiful vessels found in the Etruscan sepulchres near Capo di Marta. These pavements undoubtedly belong to a later age, since at the beginning of the Empire, to which period the house of the Farnesina may undoubtedly be referred, the art of the manufacture of glass had not reached that high point in Italy which it subsequently attained in the works of Alexandrian artificers.

F. BARNABEI.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

UNDER the title of "The Poetic Phase in English Art," a writer in the *New Quarterly Magazine* draws a parallel between the archaistic movement among artists and amateurs at Rome in the best days of the Republic, and the mediæval predilections of certain English painters and students of our own day. The idea is a good one, and, properly worked out, might have led to very interesting comparisons. But the writer has used the idea merely as an occasion for criticisms on the individual painters who show in a greater or less degree the influence of the mediævalising spirit; and these criticisms have not the advantage of much

novelty or much appropriateness. When we read about a "puny, maudlin Pygmalion, his eyes distended with tears, his cheeks hollow with fasting and melancholy, his gaunt hands trembling with a sick desire," we recognise the familiar exaggerations of those who have long decried the works of Mr. Burne Jones without, so far as it is possible to judge from their words, ever with any care looking at them. It is amusing to find the same writer, who speaks of Mr. Burne Jones's "really extraordinary inability to draw the human countenance," praising almost without reserve the work of that charming designer, but very far from perfect draughtsman, Mr. Walter Crane, who would certainly be himself the first to laugh at praise bestowed in such a connexion. It is still more amusing to find this writer solemnly "thinking it time to sound a counterblast" to the "chorus of critical praise" with which the works of Mr. Burne Jones have been received; when the truth is that by a majority of newspaper critics those works have hitherto been received with a chorus, not of praise, but of jeers; and that the better instructed writers who saw their merit have had a heavy uphill task to procure for them any reasonable recognition at all. That in the fulfilment of this task such writers have occasionally given way to rhapsody and vehemence is hardly to be denied; but the balance of exaggeration remains heavily on the side of those to whom such phrases as we have above quoted from the writer in the *New Quarterly* still continue to furnish a stock-in-trade of uncritical depreciation.

IN an article on the Black and White Exhibition in last week's issue of the *Spectator*, we observe that a conclusion, invidious to the Royal Academy, is drawn from the fact that Mr. Poynter writes E.A. after his name, coupled with the supposed fact that the works of Mr. Burne Jones "when sent to the Academy were uniformly rejected as unworthy." The fact is, that Mr. Burne Jones has never sent any picture for exhibition to the Royal Academy at all.

ART has a somewhat important place in the new number of the *Edinburgh*, for not only is Rembrandt made the subject of a long and carefully studied article, but our Norfolk School of Painters comes in for mention in an article on the Worthies of Norwich. Of course, in the latter article, there is not even the attempt at art criticism. Crome and Cotman, the leaders of the school, are treated biographically, and though the writer would appear not to have possessed himself of all that is to be found in the admittedly scanty information of the now recognised authorities, he seems to have obtained some little information of his own. Crome was wholly a Norwich man. Cotman was not so persistently associated with Norwich, as he lived much at Yarmouth and died in London, having during some years been drawing-master at King's College. But it is principally of his eastern counties' life that the *Edinburgh* writer briefly discourses. In the article devoted to Rembrandt, we have the hand of a writer whose disquisitions upon art are not incidental or occasional. The article from its own point of view—its point of view is not altogether ours—is a thorough piece of work. All recent authorities upon Rembrandt are laid under contribution, and the value of their contributions is assessed. Vosmaer, of course, is the exhaustive writer as to matters of fact. Other men have borrowed from him; Mr. Mollett—the most recent Rembrandt writer—has made a little book for Messrs. Sampson Low's series almost wholly out of Vosmaer, and avowedly so. Mr. Middleton has likewise confessed his obligations, while not entirely adopting such views as the learned Dutchman has put forth.

Mr. Seymour Haden had made original suggestions, but with but few of these does the writer in the *Edinburgh* see his way to fall in.

#### ART SALES.

No art sale of much importance has taken place in England since we last wrote, but the remaining sales of the stock of Mr. Benoni White, the once well-known dealer of Brownlow-street, Holborn, take place immediately. Indeed, his books were to be sold on Wednesday last, the second portion of the engravings long locked up in his shop on Tuesday and on Wednesday next, and the third on an early day in August. A collection of French prints of the eighteenth century—such as are now much sought for in Paris—will likewise be sold at Messrs. Christie's sales early in the month of August. And with these an art sale season that has been by no means particularly brilliant will probably close.

MAJOR WALTER'S well-known collection of old Japanese faience, which was exhibited at both the Wrexham and Nottingham Exhibitions, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby the week before last. Most of the important pieces were bought in. The prices fetched were considerable, but would probably have been higher if the history given of them by the catalogue had been undisputed. We fear that the assertion that some of the so-called Satsuma pieces were made for the Pope in 1582, but were not allowed to leave Japan, others being substituted for them—though doubtless made in perfect faith—is disposed of by the evidence of the pieces themselves. The study of Japanese pottery has been much pursued of late years both in Japan and Europe, and it is generally agreed that no fine Satsuma was made before 1792, and that no genuine pieces of that ware were decorated with painted figures. But, apart from all such questions, many of the pieces were of great interest, both on account of their size and the richness of their ornamentation. The following are some of the pieces which fetched the highest prices:—A pair of vases, decorated with flowers, cocks, &c., and said to have been used in the decoration of the Jesuits' altars, height 26in., £45; a pair of temple vases, with tassels in front, height 28in., £84; a pair of vases, with religious subjects, height 17in., £40; a pair of vases, with wide brims, profusely decorated, with elephant-head handles, £51; an old hexagonal vase, height 14in., £38 10s.; a pair of incense-burners, height 12in., £98; a vase, beautifully decorated, £25; a figure of a gamecock, height 13in., £15; a pair of temple vases, height 25in., £90; an ancient koro, £90; a pair of vases from the Yakashiof of the Prince of the Kokura, £95; a pair of ancient koros, said to have been carried into the Corea by Taico Sama in 1573, £210; a vase, £60; another, height 25½in., £50; a vase representing the "No Dance," height 35in., £50; a vase, height 33in., £50; an incense-burner, 13in., £80.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

A CATALOGUE has been printed, for private circulation only, of the works of Mr. J. H. E. Partington, which are now being exhibited in Manchester. Mr. Partington is an artist who belongs both by birth and education to Manchester, and his works show the merits and defects that belong to what is called the Manchester School.

MR. ALMA TADEMA has just finished an important picture, entitled *The Invocation of Ceres*. It illustrates that charming custom among the ancient Italians which Vergil describes in a famous passage of his first Eclogue. The corn-fields in the background are still green, and the priestesses of Ceres leave their temple to cele-

brate in the meadows the opening of summer. Their irregular procession hastens down a hollow, deeply starred with anemones; in the immediate foreground two girls, the one fair and garlanded with white flowers, the other dark and crowned with purple flowers, have gained a slight eminence, and pause to strike their uplifted tambourines. Behind them their sisters rush, breathless but shouting, with flowing garments and outspread arms; a male figure to the right advances with a silver amphora of wine. The landscape is extremely beautiful. An olive-tree fills the middle distance. Between its branches in a grove of pines the red and white temple of the goddess, with its lofty hedge of yew, is dimly seen. Farther still, and beyond the corn-fields, glistens the white convent of the priestesses of Ceres, behind which the mountains rise with their cultured terraces, and above them we catch glimpses of the intense blue noonday sky. The picture is less severely antiquarian and more instinct with sentiment and poetry than is usual with Mr. Alma Tadema's antique studies, and he has never excelled the grace and beauty of the two principal figures. *The Invocation of Ceres* will be exhibited at Berlin this autumn, and at the Royal Academy next year.

IN the charming picture of *Priscilla*, which he contributed this year to the Royal Academy, Mr. Boughton reproduced for us the English maiden whose characteristics are still to be traced in the population of the United States. He has on the easel; *Evangeline*, an embodiment of the Norman-French type, which also brought no inconsiderable contribution to the American stock; and proposes, by-and-by, to complete his purpose by study of a third important element, the Dutch. *Evangeline* is moving with her back towards us, her body swayed slightly by the balance of the pitchers which she bears in either hand; her face (under its Norman cap) is seen in profile against the distant edge of sea as she turns towards the thirsty reapers who await her coming under the burning glare of the noonday sun. The movement of the figure is indicated with the skill in which Mr. Boughton, year by year, seems to increase, and the very pressure of the feet, as she steps, is felt, even through the *sabots* which encase them. The effect of heat in that peculiar moment when all colour pales beneath its force, and the air seems to flicker between us and all we see, as if it were alive with unseen fire, is rendered with illusive beauty. It is curious to notice that Mr. Boughton has a special power of feeling a true relation between the moods of men and of Nature. *Priscilla*, in the snow, wears her wraps with a dainty, well-braced hardness, born of the habit of firm, bright-tempered resistance to cold; the north wind and she are friends, and the snow only brings the robins to her feet. *Evangeline* has the languor of long summer in her veins; she is sweet and honest in rendering due service, her step is ready, if unhasting, though August nights have left the haze of their burning dreams before her eyes. In *A May Shower*, another work by Mr. Boughton not yet completed, we get evidence of the same special gift. A group of women and children, who have been rifling the hawthorn hedges of their blooms, are taking shelter from the rain beneath the spreading branches of a tree whose gnarled roots curl out of the bank behind them. The three elders of the party, in dresses of olive, and pink, and plum, stand firmly together, shoulder to shoulder; a little girl in front shrinks, pressing against the knees of the central rose-clad sister; her greenish-yellow frock looks bright and clear against the darker hues on the left, while just beside her sits, on a convenient stone, her droll little brother, his gray costume telling pleasantly against the plum gown on the right, while his face looks



out from under a broad-brimmed black hat, blooming more brightly than the gay hue behind it. Farther still to the right—in sharp contrast with the pretty butterflies whose bright colours are in fear of a wetting—beyond the dripping boughs, passes a slight, black, resolute figure, which goes on its way, umbrella in hand, unheeding the pitiless showers.

MESSRS. BROADWOOD have recently finished a somewhat remarkable piano for Mr. Burne Jones. It is very simple in design, with square tapering legs ending in very small castors, which are meant, we presume, to be invisible. Its peculiarity is its colour—a clear leaf-green, through which the grain of the oak of which it is made is clearly seen.

ONE of our rising painters of military subjects, Mr. R. C. Woodville, is engaged upon a large picture of the late Prince Louis Napoleon in Zululand. Mr. Woodville's canvas represents the prince on horseback at the head of a reconnoitring party, half-turning in the saddle, field-glass in hand, and scanning the surrounding country. An escort of the 17th Lancers is seen in the middle distance.

THE death is announced of Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., elder brother of the late Sir Edwin, aged eighty years. He was a pupil of Haydon, and, after painting *Clorissa Harlowe in the Prison-room of the Sheriff's Officer*, *The Plundering of Basing House*, and *The Battle of Langside, &c.*, was elected A.R.A. in 1837. He became full R.A. in 1845, and succeeded Mr. Jones as Keeper of the Academy in 1851.

THE *Times* announces that during the process of excavating for the foundations of the new bank about to be erected for Messrs. Childs and Co., on the site immediately adjoining the recently-removed Temple Bar, the workmen have discovered a series of Gothic arches in stone, springing from circular columns, the bases of which, and the floor area now revealed to view, are upwards of twenty feet below the street level of the Strand and Fleet-street. The arches are at right angles, and seem to have belonged to a crypt under some ecclesiastical edifice. They extend a considerable number of yards southward from the Fleet-street frontage of the bank premises, and are carried up to the site on which the south pier of Temple Bar stood.

A NEW guide-book has just been issued by the Trustees of the British Museum, containing much new and useful information. In particular, an interesting "Introduction" has been written by the present Principal Librarian, Mr. Edward A. Bond, giving an account of the foundation of the Museum in 1753, and its rapid growth up to the present time. Every department has also received careful supervision from the Keeper at the head of it. Thus, the collection of printed books exhibited has been catalogued by Mr. George Bullen, that of manuscripts by Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, that of coins by Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, while in the various departments of antiquities we find Mr. C. T. Newton, Dr. S. Birch, and Mr. A. Franks at work. One of the most important additions made in this new catalogue is that of the collection of historical prints which has been for some time on view in the King's Library. This collection is of the highest interest, but it has not attracted much attention hitherto for lack of a catalogue and the consequent difficulty of finding who the persons represented were. This omission, however, has now been supplied by a full list of the portraits, which has been prepared with great care in the print-room, and is here given with an Introduction by Mr. G. W. Reid. As we hope to give a fuller account of these historical portraits shortly, no more need be said of them in this place; but it may be stated that the water-

colour drawings bequeathed by the late Mr. John Henderson, of which we have already given an account (*ACADEMY*, January 25, 1879), are now being exhibited in the same gallery, as well as a curious collection of playing cards presented by General Meyrick.

THE exhibition of the "Envois de Rome" is now open at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Great dissatisfaction seems to prevail that the results of such long-continued study are not more remarkable. Judgment will be given as to the Grand Prix de Rome on the 26th inst.

THE R. Soprintendenza degli Archivi veneti has republished (Venice: Visentini), for the use of the School of Palaeography, the *Sommario delle monete della Repubblica dal secolo ix. al xviii.*, by Vincenzo Padovan, which appeared in 1866.

THE first of a series of articles on the principles of "decoration applied to buildings" is contributed to *L'Art* this week by the eminent architect, M. Viollet-le-Duc. The writer objects at the very outset of his study of the subject to the modern terms "industrial" and "decorative arts," which had no meaning in ancient times, "when every artist believed he had produced a work of art, whether he had modelled a statue or a vase, had cast a group in bronze or set a jewel."

THERE has been reprinted from a volume of the papers of the Manchester Literary Club a "Bibliographical Biography" of Mr. Ruskin by Mr. William E. A. Axon. The writer says that the preparation of the paper has been helped by "the well-stored library and scholarly courtesy of Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A.," and that use has also been made of the almost complete series of Mr. Ruskin's works in the Manchester Free Library. Assistance may, no doubt, also have been derived from other quarters. The little paper serves as a fair introduction to the writings of the author dealt with. Mr. Axon makes sometimes characteristic notes; brings into prominence a statement of thought or opinion which seems to him an important element of the particular publication under notice. Here and there in his statements of fact he is liable to misconception, as where he says, on his eleventh page, "Turner's drawings of the harbours of England were engraved by Thomas Lupton, and published in 1856, with an illustrative text by Mr. Ruskin." It is true, undoubtedly, that they were so published, but the following statement that "this book will always have a deep interest alike for the admirers of Turner and of Ruskin" is open to doubt. Mr. Ruskin's prose and Mr. Ruskin's criticism are as admirable in it as elsewhere, but the pictures are greatly at fault. They are from plates not then printed for the first time, but circulated in the life of Turner, a quarter of a century before, and only in that earlier issue, under Turner's superintendence, in a condition worthy of the artist. Nothing fleets so quickly as mezzotint, and the impressions of the 1856 re-issue of the "Harbours," or more properly the "Ports," of England, are well-nigh worthless. At least, they bear no comparison with the publication which Turner himself watched. Many agreeable passages from the writings of Mr. Ruskin are quoted by Mr. Axon, but his pamphlet is, in the main, for the beginner, though somewhat also for the *curieux*.

THE provinces of Alsace and Lorraine furnished an unusually large number of artists to the Salon this year. A writer reviewing the Salon in an Alsatian journal reckons that they amounted to over sixty, and among these are some of the most distinguished names in art of which France can boast, such as Henner, Gustave Doré, F. Ehrmann, C. Bernier, Ulmann, of the Lorrainers; and Bastien-Lepage, Léon Barillot, Feyen-Perrin, Aug. Flameng, Henri Lévy, and others known in England as well as France, of the Alsations.

THE French Government have purchased at the Salon this year no fewer than sixty-three paintings and thirty-one works of sculpture. The various prices given for these works are not publicly announced, but it is known that the State is not a very liberal paymaster. Most artists, however, consider that the honour of gaining a place in the National collections is well worth a little money sacrifice. Among the works bought, the best-known are the *Naissance de Vénus*, by Bouguereau; the *Emmurés de Carcassonne*, by J. P. Laurens; *L'Appel des Girondins*, by F. Flameng, etched in *L'Art* last week; the large triptych of *Saint Cuthbert*, etched in *L'Art* this week, by Greux; *Etienne Marcel*, by Mélingue; *Saint Isidor*, by Merson; and of sculpture, the *Génie gardant le Secret de la Tombe*, by Marceaux, and *Christ Mort*, by Henner, paid for partly by the State and partly by the town of Lyons, for which the picture is destined.

THE sculptural decorations of the Hôtel de Ville, in Paris, which we have before mentioned as having been undertaken on a most magnificent scale, are proceeding without any hesitation as regards expense. A credit of 420,600 frs. has indeed just been voted by the city of Paris for the year 1879, for the supply of 106 of the statues that are to adorn the principal façade. The total number of these works, including bas-reliefs and figures in the round, amounts to 365 subjects, and it is reckoned that they will cost not less than 1,191,500 frs. They are to represent all the illustrious children (daughters as well as sons) of Paris, and are meant to offer "a chronological history" of the city personified in this manner.

THE French water-colour exhibition has been so successful that it is to be re-opened in November.

THE national teaching of drawing in Paris has at length been definitely agreed upon. There are to be established 153 schools for boys, thirty-eight for girls, forty-four classes for adults, four schools for men, and four for women. Besides these classes, the city of Paris also proposes to open lectures on art.

THE Munich International Exhibition was opened last Saturday with all ceremony by Prince Luitpold, uncle to the King of Bavaria.

THE Administration of Fine Arts in Paris are about to have casts taken of all the Gallo-Roman monuments and other antiquities of this period that have been found in France and are at present preserved in the Cluny Museum. Perhaps South Kensington, when this work is accomplished, will be able to effect an exchange. We do not remember any work of Gallo-Roman origin in its collections.

UNDER the title of "Two Rare Old German Engravings," there are described by Herr J. E. Wessely, in the current number of the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst*, two prints of curious interest which were recently discovered gummed beneath the cover of a MS. in the town library at Lüneburg. The first of these represents a company of twelve women and two fools dressed in the costume prevalent in the middle of the fifteenth century. Two of the women hold up a large veil, and around them and with them all the others fight and struggle together as if to gain possession of this article of female attire. It would seem as if some satire were intended, for the long ears of the fools are in accordance with the horned head-dresses of the women; but it is difficult to discover the exact purport of the satire at the present day. Neither name nor date is signed on this plate, but it evidently belongs to the middle of the fifteenth century. Herr Wessely was at first inclined to assign it to the master of the year 1464, but further study leads him to think it earlier. The other plate has no mystery about it. It is a round copy of a plate by the master E. S., described by Fassinant and Bartsch. It represents a musical pair

sitting in a bath, and is signed with the name "Israel," so that it was doubtless executed by the master Israel van Mecken, who has added to it a rich ornamental border.

WE are very glad that M. Jouaust—admittedly one of the most tasteful printers of France, and therefore sure to do the thing well—sees his way to continue the publication of his occasional illustrated pamphlets on the actors and actresses of the French stage. Just now, in England, such a course will be doubly welcome, though, for the matter of that, M. Jouaust has already given us most of what will bear upon the Comédie Française. He has again retained M. Francisque Sarcey as his critic, and though, when engaged in criticism of the French stage, M. Sarcey is without that valuable quality which, according to a leading contemporary, was to render peculiarly interesting his study of the English stage—the inability to understand the language he goes to hear—still we doubt not that to the commonplace mind the dramatic judgments of M. Sarcey may seem not less noteworthy when they are without the advantage bestowed by the absence of a capacity to understand. M. Sarcey, it may be, even when engaged in the prosaic pursuit of criticising a thing of which he has actually grasped the meaning, is worth some attention. He does not reveal or originate, but he says very excellently what most sensible people say to each other, in briefer terms, as they pass out after the performance. He is a sagacious reporter of the popular mind. But though people read his criticisms in the *Temps*, it is not for his criticisms that they will buy *Comédiens et Comédiennes*. He goes behind the scenes a little, and gives biographical intelligence, and this is attractive. Yet more attractive are the etched illustrations—*caus-fortes* of undeniable daintiness—by Gaucherel and by Lalauze. Gaucherel has not been so happy with Coquelin cadet as he has been with Barré. The *finesse* of expression in the face of Barré, as recorded by the veteran aquafortist, is altogether admirable. And the present *deuxième série* is as good as the first in all that M. Jouaust is directly concerned in—excellence of paper, sharpness of type, precision of impression. We said excellence of paper. It is fine, like that used in England for the luxurious edition of Thackeray, but still better, of course, is the hand-made paper—Whatman or Dutch—on which there exists but a limited tirage, addressing itself to the amateur.

*Les Arts à la Cour des Papes, pendant le XV<sup>e</sup> et le XVI<sup>e</sup> Siècle.* Par M. Eugène Müntz. Deuxième partie: Paul II., 1464—1471. (Paris: Thorin.) In this volume M. Müntz has brought to light several very interesting facts which are valuable both for the history of art and for the character of Pope Paul II. Paul II. has generally been regarded as a rude and barbarous Pontiff, who represented the reaction against the Renaissance in Italy. His character has been taken on the testimony of Platina, whom he persecuted. He had indeed the misfortune to quarrel with the literary coterie in Rome that gathered round Pomponius Laetus, whose paganising tendencies he looked upon with suspicion. They retaliated by representing him as an uncultivated barbarian. M. Müntz's researches prove him to have been a liberal and discriminating patron of the arts of every sort. Architects, goldsmiths, wood-carvers, workers of intarsia, and painters of glass found from him liberal employment. He adorned greatly the basilica of St. Peter's, and did much for all the principal churches of Rome. He cared for the remnants of antiquity with scrupulous diligence. But his most important work was the foundation of a museum in the Palazzo di S. Marco, which he caused to be built. M. Müntz gives a very valuable account of what he has been able to

discover of the previous collections of objects of art made throughout Italy, and he publishes an extremely interesting document in the shape of an inventory of the contents of the Museum of Paul II., consisting of bronzes, cameos, engraved stones, gold and silver medals of classical times, besides a great quantity of Byzantine enamels and ivories. The book altogether is full of interesting information bearing on the nature and value of art collections in the fifteenth century.

## MUSIC.

### ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE position and well-being of the Royal Academy as the oldest among our educational institutions connected with the art must ever be a subject of considerable interest to musicians; but at the present time this feeling will be enhanced by the knowledge that schemes are afloat for the establishment of rival bodies intended to supplant, or, at least, to interfere greatly with, the Academy considered as a national school of music. Perhaps the proudest feature in its history is the extraordinary recuperative power evinced within the last few years. When the late Sterndale Bennett assumed the direction of affairs the Academy was in a moribund condition, and the question of closing its doors was seriously debated. By the efforts of the new principal, and the self-denial of the professors then on the board, the crisis was averted, and a remarkable tide of prosperity set in. At the present moment, according to the statement of Prof. Macfarren on Tuesday last, there are 402 students, a larger number than at any previous period. As the free scholarships are less than a dozen in number, it is manifest that the demand for musical education is now sufficient for the maintenance of an institution on a large scale which shall be supported entirely by the fees received from the pupils. We lately had occasion to speak in detail of the National Training School for Music at Kensington, which is managed on a totally different principle; and to impartial minds there is paramount need for the application of both systems on separate footings, the advantages of a coalition being, at least, problematical. The concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday morning concluded the academical year, and it might fairly be supposed that on such an occasion the choicest results of the teaching would be displayed. If a feeling of disappointment pervaded the assemblage it must be borne in mind that the students at Tenterden-street include all who are willing to disburse a certain sum of money for tuition, while those at South Kensington owe their position to success in competitive examinations. Still, making every allowance, it might have been hoped that out of 400 students a few would have been in a position to offer something better than mere mediocrity. Of the compositions presented the best was a setting of the Nicene Creed by Mr. Ernest Ford; but an *andante* and *gavotte* for orchestra, by Miss Cécile Hartog, may be commended as pretty and fanciful. The pianists were but two in number—Mr. F. W. W. Bampfyde and Miss Maud Willett. The former, in two movements from Schumann's concerto, and the latter, in two movements from Mendelssohn's in G minor, showed a fair measure of ability. The best executive display, however, was afforded by Master J. Payne in a portion of De Beriot's concerto in B minor for violin. Of the vocalists, Mrs. Mudie Bolingbroke, who has already taken a position in the concert-room, alone merited distinctive commendation. The concert was briefer than usual, in order to afford time for the distribution of the annual prizes by H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh, and this fact may

also be taken into consideration in estimating the value of the work done.

HENRY F. FROST.

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